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SPIRITUAL HEIR OF THE MAHATMA

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the moving spirit behind the Sarvodaya Samaj which has been formed to implement the Constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi

BERNARD SHAW'S EXCLUSIVE ARTICLE

(See Page 5)

Y. W. C. A. FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

Stanley Adams (Pat-a-cake) left, winner in Child's Fancy Dress. By his side is her sister Audrey as the Rainbow Fairy

Mehei Cemai as the Gypsy Girl, winner of the second prize

John Velu as the Indian gypsy and Pat Forbes as the Hula Girl

Vijayalakshmi V. Bandre as balloon red riding hood.

ASS RIDE, A JOY RIDE

By "Blackmarketeer"

THE C. P. Authorities were reported to have been considering the parading of Profiteers and Blackmarketeers, through streets. seated on donkeys.

At the outset, there is nothing black, as alleged, about any market Is not every transaction made with full and free concurrence of everyone concerned and after protracted negotiations through a whole chain of middlemen? So this is a wanton inroad by a bunch of bureaucrats. The very "locus-standi" of the handful of unrealistic and unpractical men, in this behalf, is being challenged by appropriate persons at appropriate places, since both Laissez-Faire and Laisses-Aller have all along been and shall ever be the sole accepted and acceptable principles under true Democracy.

Meanwhile, having had myself—as everyone else had had—to do something with what is maliciously termed in certain cantankerous quarters as Black-Marketing, I undertook extensive zoological studies and hit upon the following researches in regard to the donkey as a species

The donkey is the most loved and privileged pet of the Almighty, since He himself picked it out to endow with unique auricular faculty as evidenced by its ears extraordinary.

Speaking of our own good old Earth, the ass is as amiable and popular a pet as the puppy. And just as it is the valuable Commercial Assistant of the rustic Potter, and also his friend, philosopher and guide, it can as well be the sociable companion of the sophisticated Myriadsman. A certain section of our society will, therefore, oust dogs for donkeys and take them to offices, clubs and evening parties. Dogs and Afrikaner may mean trespass, but ass and assessment-evader shall be a Free Pass.

Is not the spotless silvery Ass more lovely than the hotch-potch of unmatching colours that is the horse? And. if you still want to silverplate silver, a gem-studded velvety harness will lend it extra smartness

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The back kick is a performance of adroit acrobatics, and the bray the basis of the very celestial music.

A horse ride, to a novice, is fraught with fatalities, but a donkey drive is always full of security and jovialities. And if anyone chooses to have a ride with face the othe side—Why? He is an expert equestrian and displays an understanding of the Principles of Gravitation more practical than even Newton; and besides, is not the ship steered bv manoeuvring the tail rudder?

The norse is the vehicle of Lord "Aruna"; so also is (presumed to be) the Divine Donkey of a few of the 33 crores Deities—since quadrupeds, compared to the Heavenly Bipeds, are far and few between.

The trot of the ass being sober and serene, uniform and rhythmic, the horse will be dislodged by the donkey in all State Cavalry.

The cow is dubbed a boon ostensibly because she gives milk that is nutritive, but in fact she is a bane because she is of no manual utility: whereas the she-ass is truly holy because she gives milk that is curative (a recognised Ayurvedic Balm for whooping cough), and besides, like her mate, she is also known for her benevolent industry. Not the cow, but the ass shall be the omen of auspiciousness as it actually is in the music-loving South where the bray is regarded as a happy augury of sure success. It will, therefore, no more have to take refuge in the refuse, but shall be enshrined in the sanctuary, evicting the cow of preposterous pretences.

Further, the ass is a valuable asset since in these days of paucity of petrol, it will be a useful unit in the Economic of National Transport.

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And since industry is the surest test of intelligence, only a fool would fail to see the abounding supersense in the assiduous ass.

Moreover, unlike the horse (which is Arabian or Australian), the ass is purely Swadeshi since no alien contests our claim as to its nationality.

The stud bull had found a promoter in one of our Satraps who was a stranger. Our ass, too, will soon have an elevator from amongst the Indianised gubernatorial cadre.

Sheth Dalmia is the Protector of the cow; and some other philanthropist with ass sense will declare himself a votary of the newly discovered donkey

The donkey thus coming widely in vogue, an ass market (eer)ing Centre will be set up where asses (instead of marketing) will be marketed—in fair way, and not black.

Besides, ass institute of research (AIR), Ass Culture Congress (ACC), Ass Breed Council (ABC), Indian Ass Society (IAS), Ass Welfare Association (AWA), etc., will also be organised all over the country.

The proposed Drive-in-State will only thus further add to the status, dignity and glory of all invited to join, since they have already attained the apex of fame under the auspices of the State policy punctuated with No Control and Control and Decontrol and Semi-control and Recontrol.

Gifted with such richest and purest qualities, there could have been no better choice than the species of Ass for being adorned by a glaxy of C.P. entrepreneurs in specie. Inflating numbers will doubtless partake of the projected parade and make it a spectacular cavalcade.

And even if the ass is ever an ass, in these days of changing trends, any innovation will have universal acclamation and Ass Ride will soon be the fashion.

Now, with all this, whether the C.P. measure would be a punishment or pleasure, humiliation or honour, I no more wonder. Whatever that be, surely the ass is honoured.

On Being Left-Handed

By PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.

I have had several letter from readers asking me to write about right-handedness. left-handedness, and ambidexteriy. They want me to tell them why most people are right-handed and so on. I wish I knew. Nobody does. But I do know enough to make it in no way surprising to me that this mild kind of asymmetry is common. For the more important molecules of which we are built up are asymmetrical. And so are our insides. The outside of your chest and belly are (I hope) pretty asymmetrical. So are the bones and muscles. But the organs inside them, the heart, lungs, liver, stomach, and so on, are very far from being so.

Atoms seem to be symmetrical. At present there is no evidence that, for example, there are "right-handed" and left-handed" carbon atoms, related to one another like a pair of boots, or a boot and its image in a mirror. But as soon as a complicated molecule is built up in which four different atoms or groups of atoms are joined to the same carbon atom, we get rights and lefts. If the four atoms were arranged in a plane, like four streets coming into a cross roads this would not be so If we turned such a molecule over it would correspond with its mirror image. But, in fact, they are arranged in three dimensions, nearly like the corners of a regular tetrahedron. If a carbon atom united to four other atoms ABCD, and if we imagine A to point upward then the other three atmos can be arranged as BCD or BDC.

A chemist in a laboratory generally makes the two sorts of molecules in equal numbers, but a living plant or animal generally makes only one kind. Pasteur, who was the pioneer in this work, showed that asymmetrical molecules often make asymmetrical crystals and always cause the plane of polarised light to rotate when it is passed through a solution containing them.

The reason why an animal or plant only uses one of the two possible kinds of asymmetrical molecule is fairly simple. To transform a molecule it needs a set of enzymes which fit it. For example, when we digest meat, start or cane sugar we use enzymes which fit the kind of molecules which are found in nature. The mirror images of some of these molecules have been made, and most of our enzymes won't fit them.

When Alice went through the looking glass in the story she had to eat looking-glass food. If she had done so she would have been unable to digest it, and would have starved to death Actually, we have enzymes which will oxidise a few of the simpler kinds of "looking-glass" molecules, but even these can only be used as fuel, not for building new living substance. They probably get made by accident in our bodies, and are scapped as soon as possible. It would be possible to imagine an animal or plant which used both kinds of asymmetrical molecules equally well. But it would have to be a double set of enzymes and a means of separating the two kinds of molecules.

Exceptions

Naturally enough, a great many primitive animals and plants, consisting of a single cell, are asymmetrical. Symmetry only becomes useful when an animal has to move towards an object, which it can only do if it has organs such as eyes or nose, for apprehending it at a distance. Even so symmetry is not necessary for slowly moving animals such as snails, and some quickly moving ones manage well without it. The most striking example is given by the flat fish. Have a look at a place or sole. Its ancestors were symmetrical, and it starts life as a nearly symmetrical larva. Then it takes to lying on its left side one of its eyes moves round to the right, and it finally develops enough symmetry from back to front to enable it to swim fairly well.

Apparently symmetrical animals are often asymmetrical inside like ourselves, and are always liable to develop asymmetries. Many crabs, for example have one of their pincers much bigger than the other; some are right-handed, some left-handed. In development and evolution there is a constant struggle between processes making for symmetry and for asymmetry. This is of course, only one of the conflicts in evolution, and not one of the most important ones. At the moment, asymmetry seems to be winning a temporary victory in man, for most people are sharply right-handed, and most of the rest sharply left-handed. What is less well known, most people are right-footed. At least that is so in Sweden. Only 34 out of 194 Swedes hopped on their left foot.

One reason for left-handedness is twinning. About five per cent of ordinary people are left-handed. But about 16 per cent of monozygotic twins, that is to say, twins derived from a single egg, are left-handed; generally only one of a pair. One might expect a pair of such twins to be like mirror images of one another, and this seems to be fairly often so as regards handedness. Probably some left-handed people are survivors from pairs of such twins, the other twin having died long before birth. But this is certainly not the only reason for left-handedness. As usual, I can't answer the question put to me. I can only give a little bit of the answer. But even that little bit takes one a long way into biology.

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru among Indians at Cairo at the party given by the local Indian Association on 4th November. Mr. Kisonlal Chhotalal, President of the Association, is seen standing third from left. Mrs. Sushila Kisonlal is seated to the left of Pandit Nehru. At the extreme left is Mr. Kureishi, an Egyptian scholar who has undertaken to translate Mahatma Gandhi's "Autobiography" into Arabic.

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

It is a pity that Professor Piccard had to abandon his under-sea diving expedition after a series of experiments. Though the professor has annexed the statospheric trophy and was about to become a Julus Verne hero, he is said to be very shy, playing the "escapologist" with the journalists. A decade ago, he became the banner headline of newspapers by going up ten miles in a balloon. His latest project was to fathom the deep with the under-sea apparatus called bathyscaphe, protected with thick glass, capable of resisting water pressure 13,000 feet below the surface and with peephole on to the ocean bed. It was fitted with a cabin of light alloy to serve as living quarters and observatory, and a dictaphone through which the professor would dictate notes squatting in the dark recess of the deep. He was given a standard "Asdic" set by the Admiralty to help him transmit messages to the bathescaphe, using the water in the same way as a telephone uses a wire. The depth balloon was equipped with quartz electric headlamps to pierce the jet black water and also with a special apparatus to give electric shocks to prowling sea-monsters. In his over-all diving suit, armed with the latest instruments of heat, light and electricity, Professor Piccard would have appeared a Jack-o'-lantern to the denizens of the nether world.

* * *

It seems a long time since Charles W. Beebe, an American, went down half a mile in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean, off Bermuda, in his bathysphere. More than fourteen years elapsed between Beebe's last diving expedition in 1934 and the experiment of the Swiss professor, Auguste Piccard. The development of ocean research has moved slowly during the ages. Since the legendary times of Homer—many hundreds of years before Christ—until the 18th century, the means for knowledge of the deep seas were first, the diver without any apparatus; later, the diver with a primitive bubble on his mouth, and then, in modern time, the diver with helmet and diving dress.

* * *

Only in 1768 when Captain James Cook went on his expedition in the "Endeavour" did the first modern sea research begin. But this expedition, too, and the expeditions of Sir James Rose in 1839 on the ships "Erebos" and "Terror" in the Antarctic, the attempts of the famous scientist Charles Darwin on H.M.S. "Beagle" and Thomas Huxley's on H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" in 1846 and other minor expeditions were concerned only with very limited depths of submarine life.

* * *

The real interest in the deep sea was aroused through the submarine cables, when the study of water pressure, currents and animals apt to interfere with underseas communications became necessary. The first deep-sea dredging was done in 1868 from H.M.S. "Lightning" and "Porcupine." In 1872, the famous research ship "Challenger" made a comprehensive ocean research to considerable depth, under the leadership of Sir William Wiville Thompson. She sailed for three years and ranged over 69,000 miles on the high seas.

* * *

In the last quarter of the 19th century, the Germans made successful expeditions on the ships "Waldivia", "Deutschland" and "Meteor", the Norwegians on the "Professor Hjort" and the "Michael Sars", and again the English on the "Discovery" under Captain Scott. The exploration of the seas and of submarine phenomena then became an international affair. In 1901 the "International Council for the Exploration of the Sea" was founded in Stockholm. The world wars interferred with oceanic research. The great nations, however, have maintained many marine stations which did their valuable work in routine fashion. But individual daring of the explorers who for the first time used the means of modern technique had to wait for the American "Beebe" and for the experiments of Prof. Piccard in his bathyscaphe.

* * *

The magic eye of the camera has succeeded to probe the deep better than "bathysphere" and "bathyscaphe." A camera designed by Dr Maurice Ewing of American Oceanographic Institute has photographed the ocean bottom at depths never before explored. About a mile down, the camera photographed sea spiders measuring 28 inches across. At a depth of two miles in the Atlantic, giant sea cucumbers, three feet long were "clicked." Mysterious holes were found a mile down the Mediterranean, though the burrowing creatures eluded the camera. The great depth reached by the under-sea camera was three and half miles, and in mid-Atlantic odd round objects like sponges caught the camera eye. These are but scraps of knowledge of life under the deep. Whole continents with broad plains and jagged mountains are reported to criss-cross the ocean bed. Since sunlight can illuminate the sea only to the depth of a few hundred feet, the nether world lies in perpetual darkness.

* * *

Indian folklores are full of the lore of the sea and submarine fantasies. The "Patal Lok" is picturised with floating palaces, kings and aquatic wild life. A cousin of Ravan of Lanka was said to be the ruler of the sea world, and being an adept in magic, was reported to have enchanted Ram and Lakshman and mysteriously carried them away into the womb of the ocean. Hanuman had to play the role of Prof. Piccard in Puranic times, and through the holes of giant lotus root which developed into an under-sea communication, he smuggled himself into the secret haunts of the deep and rescued the two brothers. His encounters in the ocean caves and the battles he fought with sea monsters formed literary thrillers, when Grimms' and An-

((Continued On Page 20)

"COMETS ARE JUST LIKE POLITICIANS, CAUSING LOT OF NOISE TO BE MADE OVER THEM BUT MEAN NOTHING"- SIR C.V. RAMAN (NOT ENTIRELY UN-SCIENTIFIC.)
THE IRANIAN PRINCESSES HAVE COME TO INDIA TO STUDY WORKING OF CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. HERE IS A SPECIMEN FROM BALKAN-JI BARI.
"INDONESIA WAS THE BIGGEST MUSLIM STATE IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO POPULATION"— MR. RAGHVAN —— WE ARE SURE PAKISTAN WOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

SOVIET GOLD RUSH INDICATES COMING

DOLLAR--ROUBLE BATTLE

(By Steffan Andrews)

A new Soviet gold rush in the icy fastnesses of the Kolyma River Basin in remote Siberia is posing a money mystery in Washington today.

Latest reports from deep inside the iron curtain bring word of new diggings in the Soviet gold fields unequalled since the communists seized power from the Czars 30 years ago.

After interviewing several escaped engineers from the Soviet mine fields and double-checking with British intelligence sources Government officials are certain that something is up in Siberia —but they don't know precisely what.

Reports from all over Europe confirm the fact that Russia has suddenly taken to hoarding gold and speeding up her production to the extent that she is now said to rank second to South Africa as the leading gold producer in the world.

Stalin Has A Hand

Premier Stalin himself is reported to have taken a hand in the Soviet production to make sure the Russian gold rush is kept booming.

The only thing U. S. officials are sure of is that the Soviet digging is concentrated in the Kolyma river district in mist-shrouded north-east Siberia and the output is shipped directly to Magadan on the sea of Okhotsk across the Bearing Straits.

So feverish is the activity in this remote area that Soviet officials have tried repeatedly to place orders with the United States for new gold mining machinery despite commerce department restrictions in the shipment of heavy machinery to U.S.S.R.

Commerce officials say they have turned thumbs down on Soviet demands not so much to frustrate their gold hunt but rather for fear that the Soviets might later put the machinery to use dredging rivers and harbours for military navigation

Despite lack of American machinery latest semi-official reports place the Soviet gold production currently at dol. 300,000,000 to dol. 400,000,000 a year. Their total gold hoard is estimated to be close to dol. 5,000,000,000.

The Soviet annual production has been surpassed in recent years only by the union of South Africa, which last year mined the record tonnage of dol. 392,000,000 worth of gold. Gold currently brings dol 35 an ounce in the U.S.

Moscow's Bid

Why the Soviets are booming their gold stocks at this time is the riddle that poses the big mystery in Washington. Government officials say frankly they do not know the answer but they offer some well-educated guesses.

Here are some of the more imporant guesses offered:

1. The Soviets are digging up gold to throw more chips into the international blackjack game by building up the rouble as an international medium of exchange equal to the American dollar.

2. The Russians are out to make Moscow the financial center of Europe. The more gold they have on hand the more certain they are of exercising economic domination over those nations in Eastern Europe which already are dependent on them politically.

3. The Kremlin is setting for a rush of new communist activities around the world and is now building up its gold stocks to finance these activities when the time comes.

4. The Russian Government is so sure a burst is coming in the United States that it is building up its gold hoard now to come in and buy what it wants at bargain prices when the depression hits American industry.

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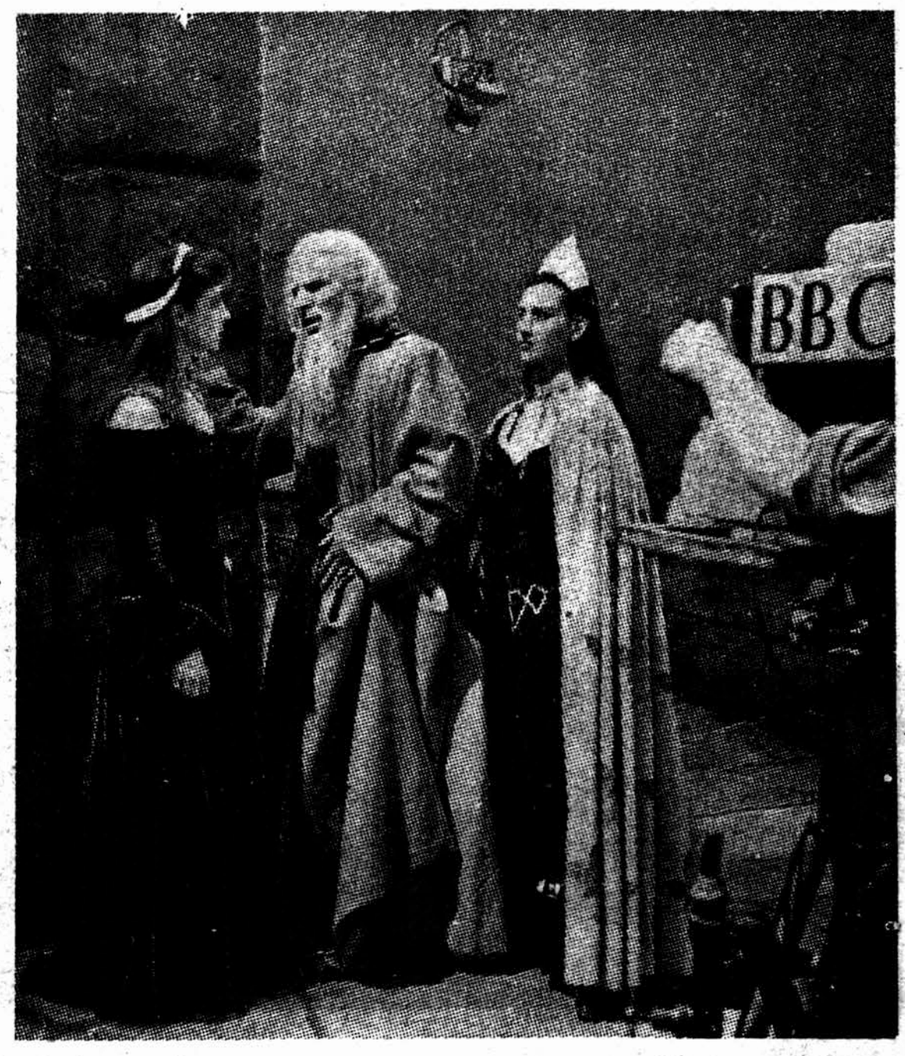

The British Broadcasting Corporation television camera focusses on William Devlin as "King Lear", flanked by his two formidable daughters Regan (Nocolette Bernard) left, and Goneril (Rosalie Crutchley) right. Devlin has played the leading part in this, one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies, many times, first of all at London's Westminister Theatre in 1934, when he was only twenty-three.

FROM EXAM. HALL TO JOB HUNTING

What Competitive Tests Mean

BY 'NAMBS'

YOUNG men all over the country are busy running through the newspapers, reading up general knowledge books, getting by heart mathematics, elementary science, geography and all else. Yes, the Government of India have just announced that a competitive examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and ten other services would be held in the third week of December 1948.

Apart from the Indian Administrative service which has replaced the famous service of the India's Coveted Son-in-law (I.C.S.) these exams will give these graduates and double graduates a chance to look into your books as Income Tax Officers, to parade on the railway in their saloons as ATSs, receive your complaints as Postal Superintendents, check up your luggage at the port as Imperial Customs Officers, keep law and order in the country as Indian Police Officers and represent your country abroad as officers of the Indian Foreign Service.

Years ago the Indian Audits and Accounts and allied Services exam used to be the yearnings of all graduates who thought, or at least about whom others thought, that there was some merit or efficiency or intelligence in them. The examinations in the college being mercly qualifying examinations the competitive exams always had a charm. And yet today these all India Competitive examinations have become more qualifying than competitive. For as against the 10 or 12 candidates which each exam recruited it now recruits 100 to 120 since 1945, it having become 50 to 70 in 1944 itself.

The candidate's first hurdle is to get the application form from the Secretary of the Federal Public Service Commission. While there are Service Commissions which insist on a self-addressed envelope being sent they fortunately do not ask for this.

The application form is a complete history sheet of the candidate, with his past, present and anticipated future. There are vague terms like 'are you a British subject domiciled in India', 'what is your community', caste, and religion', and so on which have never been fully answered by any candidate correctly. That examiners themselves would find difficulty to classify these aspects is only to be expected in the nature of circumstances.

The copies of certificates with the orginals is to accompany the application. One has to immediately look out with whom his originals are—for sure and certain he is in the unemployment market sending applications day in day out. This done the next is to salute the treasury official—or rather the treasury peon—when you go to pay the examination fees. The peon looks at you and visualises that a day might come when you are his boss. The shroff as he takes the money wishes you best of luck.

The application sent, you start waiting whether there has been any ommission or not. And remember "no correspondence of any sort will be entertained' regarding the application.

The date of the examination is approaching and nearly three weeks or four in advance the postman comes to you with a heavy registered letter. You have a vague feeling that the application has been rejected—for why else return the certificates. Yet experience will make the candidate hardier for he knows that when the hall ticket is sent they return the certificate as well. And in the case of the veterans—those who have appeared on the previous occasion—the hall tickets comes with the endorsement 'you are admitted subject your application being found in order on scrutiny.

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The examination hall is a jumble up of all classes and communities and of all provinces too, now that they hold the examinations in all the provincial centres as well. The General knowledge paper gives a jumper for there is no question paper that you can home. You have to simply answer on the dotted line or the allotted space and give the answer book itself back. Here one gets a foretaste of the legendary duties of the official —of signing on the dotted line.

The written exams over, another big pause there is. Only a certain number of candidates with qualifying marks' will have the benefit of a trek to Delhi—of course at your own expense. Months pass and another six months forward telegram comes informing you that you have to appear for the viva voce in room number such and such, block number such and such.

You prepare yourself for the viva voce test. You mug up all possible questions see and learn current events, imagine your examiners and study the route from your place to Delhi, the men you see, the birds you see, the thing you eat and so on.

At the viva voce they give you discs with the number indicating the order in which you will have to walk in. The richly adorned Secretariat Chaprasi then calls you out as 'aat' (eight in Hind) and you walk in. The viva voce Board asks you your likes, dislikes, hobbies, whether you know French, why you have preferred the Railways instead of the Police, when you will be returning to your place, what you have seen in Delhi and so on.

The viva voce over waiting for the final result starts. Days pass, months pass and then suddenly the newspaper flashes a New Delhi report of the first hundred names. You look for your name there and then see it. The announcement gives the pinch when you read at the end: 'The publication of these names holds no guarantee of appointment'. Quite true it is.

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Another month or two passes and an Express Telegram is handed to you. At fourteen thirty hours (meaning 2-30 p.m. in plain English) you are to appear before the Medical Board at the particular hospital in Delhi. The telegram is soon confirmed by a registered letter which gives the possible number of vacancies and the advice that candidates .should satisfy themselves about their health before appearing before the Board at Delhi.

The Board gives you a cull and complete test. From head to foot, from finger to finger, eye to eye, ear to ear, teeth by teeth they examine you. Your health, your agility to move and your blood pressure, all these are tested. And then the look at the family history you have given in the form that you have just filled in. Remember they want candidates who go for the medical test to wear underwears and also suitable glasses when they have eye defect. Why underwears? You will know when you appear before them.

Medical exam over another pause. Four to five months roll by and then a flash: the Government of India in the Department of Finance decide to allot to you to such and such post and you are asked to report before so and so.

And there you have reported. Think of what the competitive exam was and now where you are.

Arthur Adams Named Atom Bomb Spy

(By EDWARD NELLOR)

Arthur Adams, accused of atomic-bomb espionage by the House Committee on un-American activities, is the Soviet agent who secured files from Oat Ridge, denn, for transmission to Russia, according to a report compiled by the Federal Bureau of investigation.

Adams, under F.B.I. surveillance for more than two years, had the atomic-bomb data with him in a hotel room in New York, according to the report. The data consisted of information on raw materials and the sources of raw materials for atomic bombs.

Progress of the Oak Ridge experiments was noted in the information Adams possessed, as well as the progress being made by German experimenters. The report does not disclose how United States Security officials came into possession of the material Adams had in his hotel room

The accused Soviet agent has vanished. He is believed to be in Russia having fled after the F.B.I. had been ordered by the White House not to make the arrest, evidence in the F.B.I. report on Adams indicates that he directed the United States counterpart of the Canadian spy ring.

IRELAND ETERNAL AND EXTERNAL

by George Bernard Shaw

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Eternal is the fact that the human creature born in Ireland and brought up in its air is Irish whatever variety of mongrel he or she may derive from, British or Iberian, Pict or Scot, Dane or Saxon, Down or Kerry, Hittite or Philistine: Ireland acclimatized them all. I have lived for 20 years in Ireland and for 72 in England; but the 20 came first: and in Britain I am still a foreigner and shall die one

External is harder to define; and until Mr. Costello bounced it into the headlines the other day it meant nothing for me except house repairs that the landlord and not the tenant has to pay for. When I was born Ireland was governed by Dublin Castle and by grand juries of Protestant country gentlemen. They were as Irish as Irish could be, though the figurehead was Queen Victoria, an English-woman married to a consort then frequently alluded to in REYNOLDS NEWSPAPER as a pudding-faced German. The royal pair were represented in Ireland by a British Lord Lieutenant. But he too was an Irish institution; and when his term of office expired his wife wept publicly in her open carriage as she drove through the streets from the city in which she was an Irish queen to the foggy British island where she was a nobody.

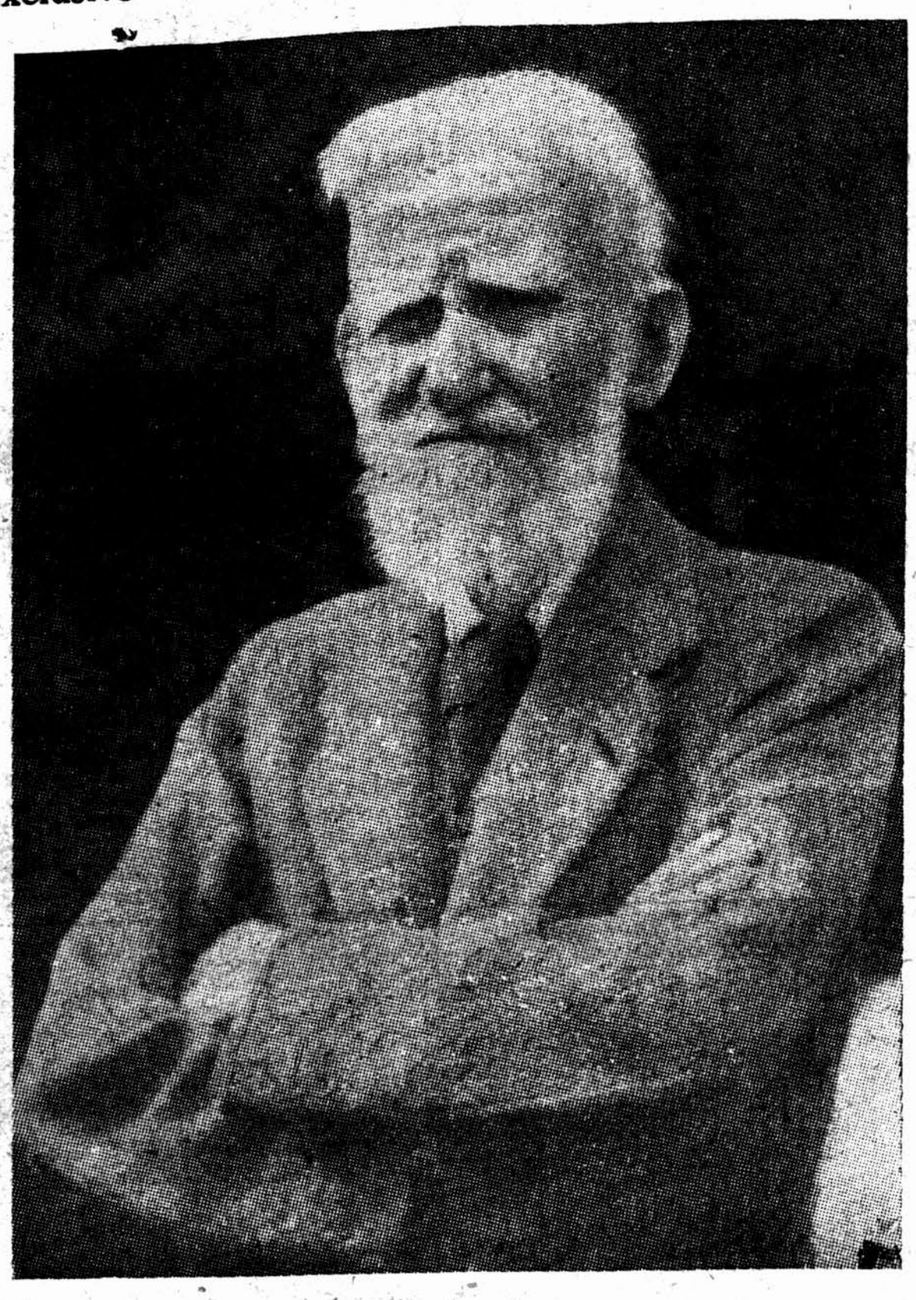
Not that this intense Irishness meant Irish unity. Irish faction to the verge of civil war, and sometimes over it, never ceased for a moment. North and South, Protestant and Catholic, Republican and Vice-Royalist, each holding the other to be eternally damned, were irreconcilable.

Never Any Such Species

Mr. St. John Ervine's Fabian political apprenticeship in London could not wash out of him the Orange dye of his native Belfast. He can hardly write the words Southern Ireland without spitting as my Orange maternal grand-father used to spit when he uttered the word Papist. But call Mr. Ervine an Englishman and he will knock you down.

This grand-father, by the way, living midway between north and south, had a sister who was a Catholic Abbess.

Such is the eternal Ireland. Certain English historians, and even Irish Gaelic Leaguers, have tried to steal Swift and Berkeley, Sheridan and Yeats (to say nothing of myself) as Anglo-Irish. There never was any such species as Anglo-Irish; and there never will be. It is hard to make Englishmen understand this, because American change an Englishman into a Yankee before his boots are worn out. But America has never changed an Irishman. I am not for a moment implying that this is not greatly to the Englishmen's credit: I am only stating an ethnological fact. Nor when I add that the Irish leave Hitler and Houston Chamberlain nowhere in their conviction that the Irish are The Chosen Race am I defending that illusion. I can only say that it exists, and that I share it in spite of reason and commonsense.



George Bernard Shaw

The immortal G. B. S. in a brilliantly witty article, confesses that he shares the illusion that "the Irish are The Chosen Race." But he writes of recent moves by Mr. Costello's Government of Eire: "We were getting along quite camfortably as citizens of the Commonwealth Some Anglo-Irish link must be contrived were it only to confer Commonwealth citizenship on the Irish as privileged lunatics."

Now as to external relations. I am by birth a British subject. I have always so described myself when applying for pass ports, though I never stood up nor took my hat off while the English national anthem was being played until Ireland became a so-called Irish Free State. I am also a registered citizen of my native Ireland.

Out Of The Blue

When Mr. Costello shot out of the blue his intention to abolish external relations a wild hope arose in me that as a citizen of Nowhere I might be able to escape taxation Anywhere. This would not matter to me in Ireland, where I have municipalised my property and pay no taxes. But in England, where I am being beggared by surtaxes called Capital Levies to humbug the Labour Left (which ought to know better), my citizenship is all important.

Why on earth has the question been raised? We were getting along quite comfortably as citizens of the Commonwealth. To me it seemed that Mr. Costello and his Coalition were anxious to show that they were even more Irish, more Nationalist, more Anti-partition than Mr. de Valera, and could think of nothing else that would do the trick than knocking off the Crown. As the King will be more comfortable in his bowler hat, I do not think that he will greatly care provided he can still sell me up if I do not pay British taxes. Beyond this I can make neither head nor tail of the move.

As to Partition, I have always held that when the Labour Movement is fully developed in Ireland, the manufacturers and ship-builders of the North, finding themselves, like all plutocratic regimes, unable to carry on without the support of a predominant agricultural Catholic vote, will themselves join up with Eire.

Partition saved Mr. De Valera's neutrality in the war; for without it England would have had to re-occupy Ireland from the east, and the U.S.A. invade it from the west. The possession by these allied and irresistible Powers of bases in Northern Ireland an independent Republic right in the fairway and open to enemy invasion, a British reconquest will be inevitable.

"I Shall Not Bother"

Such independence was Roger Casement's aim; and England promptly hanged him for it. He hoped that the jealousies of the Powers would secure the neutrality of Ireland, as it had so long secured the neutrality of the Netherlands; but that is now a forlorn hope. As the Conference of Prime Ministers has just declared unanimously for arming to the teeth some Anglo-Irish link must be contrived were it only to confer Commonwealth citizenship on the Irish as privileged lunatics. So I shall not bother myself about it. I shall not even say "I told you so" when the trick is done.

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'Red' Ruse To Seize U.S.-Owned Oil Fields In Hungary

By SIMON BOURGIN

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly

NOW that Paul Ruedemann and George Bannantine, American oil executives charged with sabotaging Hungarian oil production, are safely on their way home, the story behind their arrest and expulsion can at last be told. Briefly it might be titled: How to expropriate an American oil company — Communist style.

Ruedemann and Bannantine were the American directors of the Hungarian-American Oil Company or MAORT, as it is known in Hungary. A Standard Oil property, MAORT produces 98 per cent of Hungary's crude oil and, except for certain Russian companies, was the largest foreign-owned business in Communist Hungary.

The two MAORT executives were arrested at their Budapest quarters on September 18. Three days later the government announced the two men had tried to wreck Hungary's three-year plan for industrialization by deliberately holding back oil production.

Sabotage Charge

Four days later — after a violent anti-American press campaign — the government nationalized MAORT — "in order to present wilful sabotage". The next day Ruedemann and Bannantine were escorted to the frontiers. They had been grilled for 20-hour periods, under searchlights, before signing "confessions".

It is difficult to believe the two Americans could have committed sabotage even if they wanted to. For the past five months they have not even been running their own company. MAORT's production, plans and records have been in the hands of a government-appointed controller, in direct violation of MAORT's pre-war franchise. If the Communist chiefs wanted to know what was happening at MAORT, all they had to do was read their controller's reports.

Why, then did the government move in on MAORT, and with such speed? The answer, according to informed American sources here, lies with the Company's Russian competitor, the Hungarian-Russian Oil Company, which up to now has not even been mentioned in the controversy.

MASZOVOL, as the jointly-owned Hungarian-Russian company is called, is as poor as MAORT is rich. While Standard Oil made big oil discoveries before the war, the German company which the Russians now own (as an expropriated German asset) found almost none at all.

The Russians have continued to bore. But the only new oil they have found is at Biharnagy Bajon, in eastern Hungary, where from six wells they get ten tons of oil-and-water emulsion daily. The oil is scooped off in buckets.

This was the situation, when government officials learned MAORT had discovered an important new oil field—the first in ten years in Hungary — near Lovasz, in the southwest. The Communist government could have permitted Standard Oil to become even better entrenched in Hungary, and the Russians to continue to scoop their oil in buckets. But it did not.

Other Arrests

A fortnight ago the government arrested Simon Papp. MAORT's chief geologist, and three key MAORT Hungarian technicians. Then it arrested the two Americans. It charged them all with sabotage.

On Monday, after the government had taken over the company, it published a communique ending with this arresting sentence: "Since the arrest of the MAORT managers, new borings have started in the MAORT oilfields, part of which are successful and most promising."

There was another reason why the Communists moved swiftly in seizing MAORT. The Communists are determined to exploit Hungarian oil much more rapidly than the American manager had wanted to. They are apparently determined to do this even if it means greatly reducing the life of the oilfields, which are one of Hungary's prime resources.

The charge of sabotage — on the grounds of American limited production — are as ingenuous as they are nonesensical. For the American managers of MAORT did limit production — in co-operation with and with the consent of the Communist government. Before this the fields had been overworked first by the Germans, then by the Russians.

To meet wartime demands, the Germans pushed MAORT production to a 1943 peak of 838,000 tons. The Russians worked the fields just as hard, keeping the gas petcocks wide open and getting 809,000 tons in 1944, but only 675,000 tons by 1946. In vain MAORT's managers warned that with so much loss in gas pressure, the fields would be inoperable in a year or two.

Finally, early last year, the government listened to MAORT's pleas. It agreed to keep production at 35,000 tons monthly, or at an annual rate of 420,000 tons, which in fact is what production has average for the last three months.

But the Communist planners demanded more, whether it hurt the wells or not. The three-year plan estimates, released in mid-1947 called for 45,000 tons monthly this year, and 55,000 tons monthly in 1949. From last week's act of expropriation, it is safe to say the Communist planners won.

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'EITHER YOU GO OUT, OR I GO'

Echo Of Sankaran Nair's Tussle With Gandhiji At Bombay Conference

BY Nilkan Perumal

Fourteen years after his death, the fond memory of a famous Indian Statesman comes to my mind rather strikingly. In fact, I have always remembered him with great respect. He was not only famous in his day, but he is the greatest to hail from Malabar, so far as we know. He was the first Malayalee to be a High Court Judge, the first to be "knighted" too!

The name of Sir Sankaran Nair, great lawyer, jurist, judge, Viceregal Councillor, Secretary of State's Adviser, politicians and statesman, is always one to conjure with. His achievements have not been paralleled by any other man of Malabar and certainly, few have equalled his greatness in our country during the last fifty years. His is a case of a man of character starting from poverty and reaching a position of eminence in life, possessing always a natural instinct in him for passionate service to his fellow human-beings whatever way his mighty hands possibly could. He was a man who lived in God too, all through, one who was humble before Him and of self-esteem in this world.

Success Story

The rise of Sir Sankaran reads like a "success story" of the America's and it is a pity that none has so far chronicled it graphically in an adequate biography. I had admired him for long, because he was so famous even forty years ago! Then, just a couple of years before he died, I had an opportunity to clasp his mighty hands one day at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. He then roaringly asked me questions relating to the Far East, which he had not visited. After the first "roars" he softened much and then I found in him a very charming old man. Now and then in 1932, I looked him up at the Club where he came to read newspapers and did not indulge in familiar talks with all and sundry gathered there. He only moved with men of his age! After reading the papers he used to go out for a drive in the "Marina". At that time, he was seventy-five years old. Two years later, he died.

In the year we waged our first war of Independence way back in 1857, the light of this world struck on the eyes of a marvellous child at Mangara a village ceven miles off Palghat in Malabar. That was nc Sankaran. His father was a Tasildhar, an office held in great esteem by th people in those days. Sankaran was educated well and the boy ..d to tell Dad: "If you properly educate me, I will one day become a District Collector"! The Tasildhar did educate his son on right lines and the youngster then outlived his early ambitions!

First Car In Madras

After graduating in Arts and Law, Sankaran became a Munsiff but pretty soon resigned. He then started practising at the Madras Bar along with such famous lawyers as Sir Bashyam Iyengar, K. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. Krishnaswamy Aiyer and Dr. Subramania Aiyer — "giants" in those days in the legal world of the Southern Province. At the Bar, he had a very early success and that is amply testified by his purchase of the first motor car owned by any Indian in the city of Madras! He even appeared at the Calcutta High Court at times when specially briefed by his European and Bengalee clients.

One of his cases in those days was what was known as the Kollengode litigation which went even up to the Privy Council. So soon was the phenomenal rise of Sankaran Nair as a lawyer that every one was anxious to retain him sometimes only because he should not go to the other side.

As he rose up prominently in his profession, he began taking a great deal of interest in social reforms. He was instrumental in bringing about the Malabar Marriages Commission. He pleaded for according the sanctions of the Hindu law to Malayalee marriages.

Well, on these lines, he started establishing his first social reform ideals, first of all beginning with his own community in Malabar.

Resigns From Cabinet

Sankaran Nair became a great exponent of the "Hindu law" in South India. His commentaries on it appeared from time to time in the "Madras Review" and the "Madras Law Journal," both of which he edited. In Government service he soon became a Government Pleader, later rising to the position of Advocate-General. Then he was called on to adorn the Bench of the High Court of Madras. He went over to Delhi in 1914 to become Member for Education, Health and Lands in the Viceregal Executive Council, but he did not complete his full term of five years. He resigned from the Executive Council on account of differences with Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of that time. It was over the question of the Jallianwalabaugh massacre.

As Viceregal Councillor, Sir Sankaran Nair held office with great dignity and righteousness of conduct. He was very independent. When Montague produced his Reforms Report after a visit to this country in 1917, Sir Sankaran wrote a separate "Minute of Dissent", even so, after the Simon Commission Report, he had a "Minutes of Dissent" recorded.

When he first went into the Executive Council he began to show that in office he was a man endowed with great powers. Once a European ICS Secretary told him that certain files were very urgently needed and that he had to go through them rushingly. Sir Sankaran, who is usually hot-tempered shouted that if the files were so urgently wanted, the Secretary himself had better look into them, then! For himself, he said, he would take his odwn sweet time to study carefully and think over them juhst as he studied all the "briefs" he handled in early eareer with meticulous care. He was a master of the method of thoroughness and thoughtfulness.

A group of the late Sir Sankaran Nair and his family taken forty years ago.

War Effort Incident

Once he was visiting Madras as Executive Councillor and that was about the year 1917, I think. He was then to speak at a meeting in the City convened by the Governor Pentland, in connection with war effort. Sir Sankaran was put as the principal speaker on the occasion. Those were days of red-taps and routine prevailing rather sternly and gubernatorial display of power was seen at its zenith. The Police Sergeant at the gate of the Hall where the meeting was to be held, was instructed that none should be allowed after 5 p.m. since the Governor would come by 5.15 and the meeting was to commence at 5.30. Sir Sankaran drove in at 5.10 and was refused admission! He then quietly drove back to the Cosmopolitan Club and stayed there. Even the personal persuasions of the Governor's ADC, could not make him return to the meeting place that day!

There is a very interesting incident in this connection. The Madras correspondent of a North Indian paper had managed to get Sir Sankaran's speech a little earlier and telegraphed the whole thing ahead. When the correspondent eventualy came to know that the speech was not after all delivered, he sent yet another telegram about it to to his paper. The telegram reached its destination rather late, just at the time the paper was about to go to press! Dislocation of the pages now worried the "sub-editor in charge" and he allowed the long speech of Sir Sankaran to go, as it was originally arranged, but the headline was changed to "What Sir Sankaran should have spoken"!

When Sir Sankaran was in Delhi a wealthy South Indian once approached him for an intervention over a murder case, invoking the Viceroy's mercy. A handsome amount of ten lakhs of rupees was offered for the Councillor's commendation in the matter but he was greatly annoyed that some one even dared to think that he would ever do such a thing! Not only did he refuse to do it, but he actually even threatened to prosecute the intermediary who put this suggestion bfeore him! Such was his robust sense of independence and sense of honesty.

Amritsar Tragedy

As Executive Councillor in Delhi he had often differences with his British colleagues in the Council. For instance, they once considered the case of Dr. Subramania Aiyer in Madras at a meeting, to which Sir Sankaran was rather late. Chelmsford not understanding the great Malayalee's actual frame of mind glibly told him at the meeting: "We have decided to tell Pentland in Madras to arrest Dr. Subramania Aiyer." Sir Sankaran was put out to hear that statement from the Viceroy, as he replied:

"Oh, you have made that decision? Then go ahead! Why inform me even, that?"

A series of such differences with the British Members of the Viceregal Council slowly made him sick at heart, with the result that he decided to finally come out. The Amritsar Tragedy then came in rather handy for him to hand over the parting chit to Chelmsford and walk out of te Cabinet. While doing so, he said that in any civilized country men like Gen. Dyer would have been hanged for his brutal crime and a Governor like Sir Michael O'Dwyer would have been sent to prison for life!

The British Rulers in India while respecting his independence and eminence of views in public matters, always wanted to have his counsel though they didn't like his hot-temper and devil-may-care mannerism. For that reason, no sooner he was out of the Executive Council, he was selected to become a Member of the Secretary of State's Council in London. For two years, he was in London holding that office. Then he left.

Though Sir Sankaran was in public life for a very long period, the regard in which he was held by the people's leaders of India even in the Victorian regime is amply evident from his election to the coveted Presidential Chair of the Thirteenth Session of the Indian National Congress, held at Amraoti in 1897. He was the brilliant President of that year. His speech on that occasion is not something which will pass away as unimportant from human memory, but one whose significance is even today so true!

"Years of subjection, nay, we may even say servitude, have sapped the strength of the Indian nation, dwarfed its growth and stripped it off all that was grand and noble in it, and if India is ever to occupy a better position than she fills at the present moment and take her proper place in the scale of nations it must be entirely due to the zealous efforts of our educated and enlightened sons."

Even today, his advice is good enough to us all.

Mahatma's Retort

Sir Sankaran got himself elected to the Council of State once he came back to India after serving as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. Somehow he did not see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi whose political philosophies he did not appreciate. For instance, there was a Unity Conference sometime in 1921, at which Sir Sankaran presided. When Gandhiji walked in, he disapproved of his presence there.

"Either you go out of this Conference or I go" Sir Sankaran hotly enough roared out!

Gandhiji with his usual smile retorted, "Neither of us need go, because we bot are Indians."

Now, it was only one instance where you saw the sturdy independence in thought of this genius statesmen of that day. But then, the difference was that, though many other liberal politicians would have felt the same thing within themselves about Gandhiji at that time, none had the guns to say it out so outspokenly but Sir Sankaran did it! In fact, he spoke out what he felt at heart. He was fearless and it was in this that one had to appreciate his greatness.

O' Dwyer-Nair Suit

Sir Sankaran had written in those days a very controversial book called "Gandhi and Anarchy" in which he severely indicted Gen. Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The book aroused great interest everywhere. The Indian Nationalist Press denounced it even as much as some sections of the British press did it. Any way, Sir Michael O'Dwyer demanded an unqualified apology from Sir Sankaran on grounds of defamation. If the Indian had merely written a personal letter to Sir Michael saying that he was sorry, the matter would have died out then and there. Several British politicians told Sir Sankaran to shake hands with Sir Michael and bury the hatchet then and there, but he adamantly refused to do it! "I stand by my views, come what may", he said and boldly faced the music. He fought the libel action brought against him, and it came up for hearing before the late Justice MacCardie the famous Bachelor-Judge. Sir Michael was eventually awarded damages to the extent of £20,000, which was quite a

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THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

HOW THE CAR THIEVES WORK

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

£70,000,000 A YEAR CAR STEALING

In this fifth article of the series, Louis C. S. Mansfield, famous criminologist and author of the standard police text-book "Handbook of Criminal Investigation", describes a £70,000,000 a year world-wide "industry" and car stealing.

Car stealing has now become so prevalent throughout the world that the annual turnover in stolen cars cannot be much less than £70,000,000.

This seems a colossal figure, I know, but when you remember that, in one country alone, no less than £6,000,000 worth of cars were stolen in one year, it looks less improbable. Added to this is the fact that, in a recent case in Ireland, the principals were charged with evading £197,000 customs duty on cars smuggled—in a few months—from Eire into Northern Ireland, a country which has, comparatively, only a handful of people.

Car stealing is, of course, a very highly organised racket carried on by gangs who specialise in this type of robbery.

Usually, the thieves have several well-equipped garages, in different parts of the country, where the stolen cars can be rapidly changed and re-painted before being sold some distance away. The garages are equipped with everything the crooks need to alter the cars and to make them completely unidentifiable.

They Steal To Order

These garages are linked up with proper sales organisations which can sell the stolen cars quickly—often hundreds of miles away.

Many of the gangs steal the cars as and when they can. But the cleverer of them wait until their sales organisation has a definite order for a particular make and model. They arrange everything down to the finest detail—the condition of the car required, the price to be paid, the colour it is to be painted and so on.

In that way, they are sure of being able to get rid of it quickly. They run no risk of its being left on their hands and no risk of the police finding it if one of the garages should be searched.

There are several different ways of committing the actual theft.

One of the most popular is for two car thieves to drive around until they see a car of exactly the same make, model, colour and condition as the one they are driving.

They park their car immediately in front of, or behind, the car they are going to steal and both get out and walk away.

A few minutes later, while one of the thieves keeps watch, the other returns, climbs into the other car and drives it away. If all goes well, the first thief follows on, soon afterwards, in their own car.

The Two-Car Trick

However, if things go wrong, if the owner sees the thief getting into his car and trying to drive it away and runs to stop him, the first thief intervenes with an extremely plausible excuse.

He hurries over to the two men and says to the other theif: "Well, you're a fool, you are! That's not my car, "That's" my car over there."

Then he turns to the car owner: "I told him he could borrow my car. That one over there. He must have got into your car by mistake."

The bewildered owner, looks around sees another car exactly like his own and believes that the thief is just someone who has made a genuine mistake.

Once they have their car, the thieves drive rapidly to their nearest garage where the gang sets to work to alter it completely. The chassis numbers are filed off and new numbers are stamped over them. New registration plates are fitted. The wheels, tyres and cushions are exchanged for those on other cars of the same model, headlamps and other distinguishing features are altered or changed, and the car is repainted to another colour with a lacquer which dries in 20 minutes.

One of the gang then drives the car through the night to another garage, or to the sales centre, which may be two or three hundred miles away, where it is sold the following morning.

Forged Registration Books

The organisation works at such high speed that very, very frequently the car is stolen, altered, re-painted and sold before the owner even misses it!

In many countries, of course, the car cannot be sold without the registration book, the possession of which is the legal proof of ownership. These registration books list all the details of the car as well as the names and addresses of the previous owners.

The thieves equip themselves with registration books in one of three different ways. Often they fill one in before they steal the car! If the car they steal is still nearly new, they alter the engine and chassis numbers and apply for a new registration book calling the car "shop-soiled."

If it is so old that they cannot make it look new, it is easy enough for them to forge a complete registration book. In fact, there are several criminal organisations which make a business of forging these books and selling them, for a stiff price, to the car stealing gangs.

Even if they cannot get hold of a forged book, they can get a perfectly genuine one from any of the firms which break up old cars.

Many comparatively new cars are burned in fires and many more are completely smashed beyond repair in road accidents.

Some of the gangs make it their business to buy up every one of these old croocks they come acress. They can get them for just a few pounds and, by buying them, they become entitled to the registration book. Then they simply look around for a car of the same make and model as the one which has been destroyed, change the numbers to fit the registration book they hold, re-paint it and sell it.

Drove Into Furniture Van

One of the cleverest tricks I have ever encountered is one that was used by a big gang of thieves which operated in London and the South of England until they were broken up by Scotland Yard some time ago.

This gang used a very large furniture pantechnicon. They parked it at night time in a deserted street and let down the tail board. When

Gangs' sales organisation of stolen cars.

one of the gang stole a car he simply drove it up the tail board and into the pantechnicon. The tail-board was raised, the doors shut and the pantechnicon drove off with the car inside it. Even though the car was missed immediately, there was little chance that they would be discovered because no one would even dream of looking inside a furniture pantechnicon for a stolen car.

Their cleverness did not end there. While the pantechnicon drove out of London and headed for the Midlands, a number of men inside it got to work to change the car and re-paint it so that by the time they got there, it was completely changed and ready to be put straight into one of the public auctions and sold under the hammer.

Ignition Key

It is surprising what a large number of people leave the keys in the dashboard when going into a shop. They think that, because they only intend to be a few minutes everything will be all right.

That sort of thing is an open invitation to car thieves who are constantly on the watch for just such carelessness. The moment he finds a car with the keys still in it the thief jumps in and drives it away.

But merely removing the keys is no great protection. The thief has only to wrench off the two wires at the back of the ignition lock and twist the two ends together to get the engine to start. Even locking the door does not help a lot if you park your car in some deserted spot where the thief is able to go to work unobserved.

Almost every car manufacturer in the world stamps the key number on the outside of the door lock so that, if the owner happens to lose the key, he can go along to the nearest garage and get one of exactly the same pattern. But the thief can do that too.

It Is Simple

As a general rule, the manufacturers use only about 40 or 50 different types of locks on any particular model so that the one key will open every car fitted with that type of look. This means that the thief has merely to buy one of each type of key — and he can get them from almost any garage — to be able to unlock every car he meets of that make and model. If you are away for any length of time, the thief has merely to look at the door handle to find out the key number, select the right one from his bunch, open the car and drive away.

Of course, he has to be very careful in case anyone sees him fiddling around with the handle while he is trying to find out the key number.

That is why a large number of crooks carry a small piece of plasticine or wax. They merely stroll casually past the car door and quickly dab the wax on the handle. This takes the impression of the key number which they can find out when they are several hundred yards away.

They give the right key to a confederate who marches up boldly as if he owns the car and, in due course, it finds its way to the hidden garage.

Sold As Parts

Even when he cannot get a key to fit, the experienced thief will soon open almost any car door with a piece of thin, tough steel wire. And, if that fails, there is another trick he can employ. In the majority of cars, the doors become loose after a while. That means that the lock is loose, too. So it is only necessary for two thieves to get on the running board and start rocking the car violently. As they rock, one of them pulls the door which eventually springs open.

Very frequently, the cars are not re-sold but are broken up and sold as parts.

That is what happens to all cars which have some outstandingly distinctive feature which the thieves cannot alter quickly. Or which are left on their hands, or which cannot be sold at a price to make it worth their while to alter it.

In fact, it is frequently far more profitable to break a car up and sell

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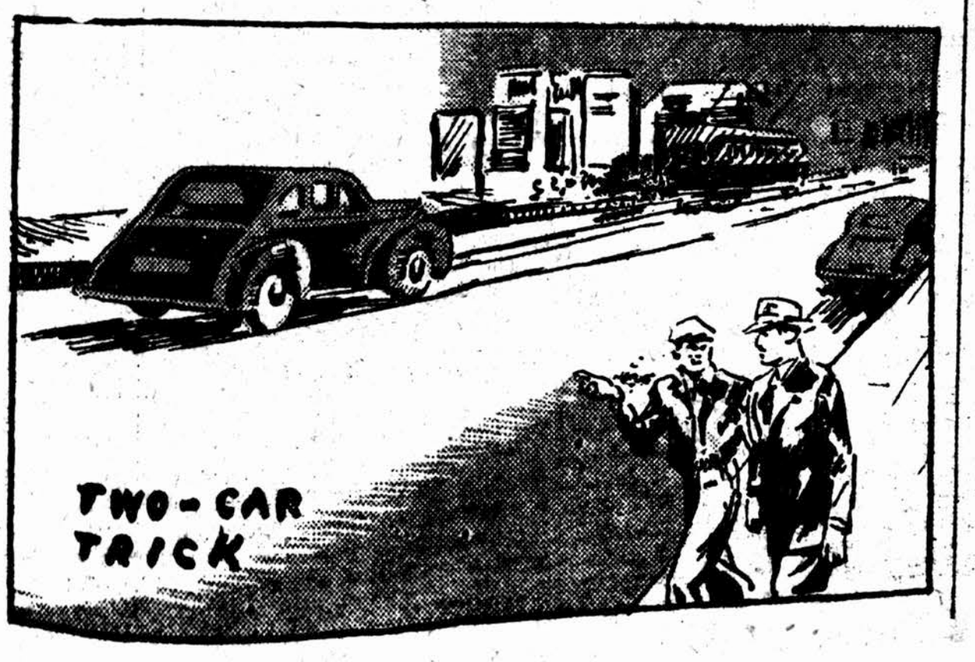

Car drove into furniture van.

WONDER DRUG FROM AMAZON VALLEY

Makes An Animal Appear As If Frozen: Yet Allows The Entire Nervous System Function As Ever

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

A SOUTH American drug which completely paralyzes animals has just been reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

It is Ryanodine, obtained from the Ryana tree which grows throughout the Amazon jungles. The strange effects of this latest addition to the weird drugs found in plants of this part of the world were discovered by Dr. G. A. Edwards and his associates of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., working under a contract with the army chemical corps.

The action is strikingly different from that of other paralyzing drugs, Dr. Edwards reports in that it knocks out only the ability of muscle to contract. Ryanodine has no effect at all on the nervous system. It does not interfere with the transmission of electrical impulses along muscles. It has one of the most specific actions known for any drug.

Effect On Motor Nerves

The animal appears as if it were frozen in its tracks. Yet it is entirely conscious. The entire nervous system is functioning as well as ever. A somewhat similar effect is obtained with the South American drug curage, which now is widely used in surgery to relax muscles by shutting off nervous impulses after the patient has been placed under anesthesia. Curare also produces paralysis while the victim remains entirely conscious. Its effect is entirely on the motor nerves. It leaves the sensory nerves unaffected. A paralyzed animal feels without being able to respond to the feeling—a weird sort of life in death. But muscles themselves are unaffected. The result is a limp paralysis. Ryanodine produces a rigid paralysis.

The new drug has been tested with cockroaches, frogs and white mice. Each showed similar symptoms, but in varying degrees.

About 15 minutes after injection of a minute amount, an insect becomes sluggish and after 25 minutes is unable to stand. This condition remains for about 48 hours. Larger doses are fatal and smaller ones produce the same symptoms, but in a less marked degree.

In frogs the drug produces complete rigour in about three hours. This first appears in the front legs and progresses backward through the body. Much the same results are obtained with mice.

One curious result is that the oxygen consumption of all those tested greatly increases. Application of many times the paralyzing dose directly to nerve ganglia and fibers produers no effect whatsover. When it is applied directly to muscles they transmit electrical impulses as well as ever. apparently only one bio-chemical system necessary for muscle contraction is made impossible.

NEW SOURCES FOR URANIUM

Two possible new American uranium sources—waste residues of gold mining and oil shales—are being explored by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Both admittedly are far inferior to the great pitchblende deposits of Northern Canada the Belgian Congo and Czechoslovakia, and it would not have been possible to exploit them in the past.

Recently, according to John K. Gustafson the Commission's director of raw materials uranium has been found in some South African gold-bearing ores and there is every prospect that its recovery will become an important side line of the gold-mining industry. The Commission for some time, he said, has been systematically examining all the mill and smelter products in this country for uranium traces. There is a certain logic to the belief that uranium and gold will be found together

It long has been known, Gustafson said, that certain oil shales and other marine deposits contain very small quantities of uranium First to take advantage of the fact however, has been Sweden which has just set up a small atomic pile and intends to extract her uranium from oil shales. There are millions of tons of this uranium-bearing ore with about two-hundredths of 1 per cent content of the precious heavy element

The Swedish shale deposits extend north-eastward through Estonia to Leningrad. This extension is the only positively known Russian source of uranium, although it is extremely likely that there are other kinds of radio-active deposits within the Soviet boundaries

The oil-shale possibilities in the United States will be exhaustively examined, Gustafson said

The chief strictly American source at present is the extensive vanadinite deposit in Colorado, now being actively developed under commission control. Vanadium is greatly inferior to pitchblende as a uranium source, but it is probably better than either gold ore or shale.

Exploding Atoms To Destroy Cancer

A complex sugar, extremely poisonous which is obtained from common bacteria found abundantly in sewage is being combined with exploding atoms of iodine in a new experimental approach to the Cancer problem.

The sugar, obtained from the relatively innocuous micro-organism Serratia Macrescens which often occurs in the human intestinal tract has an exceptional ability to kill Cancer cells. Even in mice however a dose sufficient to destroy a malignant tumor kills the animals and experiments at the National Cancer Institute here show that a mouse, on a weight basis, can take a dose 1,000 times greater than can a human being.

In the letter a dose of a few 10|1000ths of a gram, it was found is the maximum that can be tolerated. Such a minute amount produces some destruction of human Cancer but not enough to be of any real value. It also sometimes produces high fever and circulatory collapse.

Work with the new sugar, which has been used only on persons with inoperable and incurable cancers is described in a joint report from the National Cancer Institute the Beth Israel Hospital of Boston and Harvard University.

It has been found that radio-active iodine can be combined with the sugar. Because of the affinity of the material for cancer cells the exploding atoms, much less poisonous, can be carried directly to the place where their destructive radiations will be most effective. They also make it possible to trace the course of the sugar in the body

None of the cases to date has been materially benefited by the maximum possible dose. The significance lies in the fact that ways may be found to make this sugar less poisonous so that much larger doses combined with short-lived radio-active siotopes can be used.

"If the toxicity of this agent can be reduced sufficiently to enable patients to tolerate doses comparable to those effective in tumor-bearing mice", says the report of Drs. Arnold M. Seligman and Mr. J. Shear, extensive destruction of tumor tissue might be obtained regularly."

A hopeful sign is the fact that some tolerance may be acquired with repeated small doses.

'ATOM SHOWERS' FROM SUN

Spurts of invisible ultra-violent light and showers of atoms from the face of the sun may be important factors in the world's weather.

This thesis has just been presented by Drs. B. and G. Duell in a publication issued by the Smithsonian Institution.

Both phenomena appear in some way associated with changes in atmosphere pressure at sea level. This in turn is a major determining factor in the general weather pattern.

The atom showers have been known of for only a few years. Streams of elementary particles such as electrons, neutrons, protons and even entire atomic nuclei are spurted from the sun spasmodically and at enormous velocities. They are followed by radio disturbances greater displays of auroral lights and changes in terrestrial magnetism. Such a shower can be detected almost immediately by the brightening of certain lines in the spectrum of the sun's corona, the great pearl-coloured halo which is visible to the naked eye only during total eclipses.

The Smithsonian report presents statistics gathered over a period of sixteen years which show that in the winter months during years of low sun-spot activity, sea-level pressure is lower than normal at the time of these solar-particle showers. It is higher than normal, however, following calm days in the high atmosphere.

No effect can be demonstrated in summer and in years of high sun-spot activity.

It is certain, the report stresses, that particles, shot from the sun at great velocities must give up enormous amounts of energy when they collide with atoms and molecules in the high atmosphere. This, in turn probably brings about various chemical changes in the air notably the production of the kind of oxygen known as ozone, which serves as a shield against ultra-violet radiation from the sun. Also, such a shower produces shock waves in the atmo phere which may even reach the earth's surface.

Almost exactly the opposite effect follows eruptions of ultra-violet light, which usually accompany the appearance of certain types of sun spots. They come from relatively small areas on the sun's surface.

During such an eruption the amount of the sun's ultra-violet radiation, within certain wave bands is increased by as much as 10,000,000 times over what normally would be received from the same areas. This increases the total ultra-violet received from the sun as a whole by several hundred per cent. The total radiation is increased slightly.

Such eruptions, in Europe at least, are followed by increases in sea-level pressure following definite patterns. They are believed to have profound effects on temperature and chemical composition of the upper at mosphere.

Mr. V. S. Bawdekar B.Sc. (Bombay) got his M.Sc. Degree of the Harvard University in Electronic Engineering recently. His is continuing his further studies at Purdue University, Lafayette Indiana, U.S.A.

CULTIVATION IN ARCTIC SOII

Russian Scientist's Venture Proves Successful

BY A LOZHECHKA

NEW life is being breathed into the Soviet Arctic. Inspired by the dream of one man, a handful of hardy pioneers is transforming the barren northern tundra into fertile farmland.

About 25 years ago, an Estonian named Johann Eichfeld set himself the goal of bringing farming to the Kola peninsula. A graduate of the Leningrad Agricultural institute, his dream seemed fantastic to many. Scientists had said farming was impossible beyond the Arctic circle (at about 67 degress N. Lat.) and life itself seemed to bear out their assertions. When, for instance, Russian settlers in Czarist times tried to grow grain or vegetables on the Kola peninsula, their barley froze and their potatoes produced no tubers.

Boulders and marshes are all the eye meets on Kola peninsula. This vast area, situated in the northwest of the U.S.S.R. beyond the Arctic circle, was covered by glaciers during the ice age. There summers are short; winds are fierce; frosts strike early.

Eichfeld began by organizing an experimental station at Khibini, at 67 degrees N. Lat.

He cleared a section of land close to Lake Imandra and decided to prove by experimentation, that the poor Khibini soils could be made fertile. He determined to discover under what conditions grains and vegetables could be grown beyond the Arctic circle. He planted potatoes, turnips, beets, spinach, radishes and cabbage, fertilizing them with manure that had been dropped by herds of cattle driven through that district duding World War 1.

The First Blow Falls

As assistant soon arrived—a middle-aged woman agronomist named Maria Khrennikova. Together they carefully tended every plant.

But before long the first blow fell. An early morning summer frost killed their crops. The labour of the two pioneers semmed lost But when the two scientists closely examined the plants they found some had managed to survive

"Couldn't they become the forebears of the new, hardy frist-resisting varieties?" Eichfeld wondered.

But as the few surviving plants developed, strange things began to happen. Some varieties of potatoes produced luxuriant tops but no tubers; radishes, beets and cabbages flowered but did not yield any leaves. This was due to the long Arctic day. True, the endless day had its positive aspects as well the abundance of sunshine compensated for the lack of heat. And some varieties of oats which did not mature in Leningrad region began to yield in Khibini.

Eichfeld and Khrennikova decided then to select the best early-ripening and frost-resistant varieties which could survive the Arctic day.

The pioneers planted thousands of different varieties from different corners of the globe on their experimental plots. Gradually, by selection, they evolved varieties that could withstand early frost and go through the entire cycle of plant development in the course of the short Arctic summer, varieties that were not harmed by the long Arctic day.

But that was only the first lap on a hard trail. The grains and vegetables they grew thrived only on fertilized soils. And on Kola peninsula organic fertilizer was a rarity

At this juncture Eichfeld thought of the Khibini marshlands What about drying them?

Eichfeld and a workman named Mikhail Onokhin uprooted trees, cleared shrubs and dug drainage ditches. The reclaimed area was then divided into three plots. One was left without any plant food. On the second, mineral fertilizers were used. On the third, organic fertilizers were applied.

The section on which mineral ferti-

Continued On Page 21

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ALL DOUBTS SCOTCHED. EXEMPLARY RESTRAINT. IRRESPONSIBLE BATTING. DON'T BLAME VINOO. SUPERB FIELDING. ADHIKARI AND SARWATE'S GALLANTRY. "HAT INCIDENT." TO SAVE DAVIS CUP. SWIMMING FORGES AHEAD. CLASSIFY THEM.

Whatever doubts cricket-fans had entertained about the abilities of the West Indies team have been thoroughly dissipated by their grand batting displays in the first Test match at Delhi. It is perfectly true that they had the advantage of batting on a plumb wicket. Still it requires merit of no mean order to amass a mammoth total of 631 runs. And it was not the doing of one or two great batsmen. Actually four of them were responsible for individual hundreds.

To brush aside their splendid performances with the remark that our bowling was awfully mediocre would be doing a grave injustice to our opponents. Did anybody think so when Rangachari dismissed three of their stalwarts for a single run—with the aggregate standing at 27?

EXEMPLARY RESTRAINT

No. If the visiting batsmen were made of soft clay, they would have crumbled to pieces at the terrific onslaughts of the Madras speed-merchant. But Cylde Walcott and Gerry Gomez showed commendable grit and enterprize to change the whole aspect of the contest. To them the tourists owe their salvation. Curbing their natural slogging propensities, they played watchful cricket of a rare order. If Walcott was not unfortunately run out he would have easily scored a double century.

Everton V. kes and Robert Christiani continued the good work initiat- merchant. But Clyde Walcott and registered a century each in their respective accounts. They too exhibited a sense of responsibility which is not found in an appreciable measure in our own batsmen. They certainly helped to place their side in an unassailable position.

What a noble array of top class batsmen the tourists possess! With George Headley, Allan Rae and John Stollmeyer doing their bit, it will be a veritable nightmare for our bowlers to get rid of them all.

IRRESPONSIBLE BATTING

The West Indies bowling does not appear to be as dangerous as their batting potential. Still our batsmen could not collect more than 454 runs. Hema Adhikari was the only one to cross the century mark on our side. Ibrahim was rather unlucky to miss it narrowly. But it is satisfactory to note that he has fully justified his inclusion as an opening bat. Rusi Modi, though out of practice for a long time also showed a pleasant return to form.

The scare raised by some people that the wicket would crack up on the second day forced Amarnath, India's Captain, to include an additional spin-bowler in Keki Tarapore at the sacrifice of Rusi Umrigar who had scored a fine century against the tourists at the Brabourne Stadium while playing for the Indian Universities. He would have been much more helpful to his side than Tarapore has.

DON'T BLAME VINOO

Nobody can blame Vinoo Mankad for his batting failure. After bowling nearly 60 overs in two days, he could not be expected to run the gauntlett immediately. If he had the opportunity of batting first, he would have surely — barring the usual uncertainties of cricket—wielded the willow with sound effect. This means that our problem of finding a second regular and dependable opening batsman still remains unsolved. Let us hope that Amarnath will win the toss next time and save himself the bother of a search for a new one in Bombay. But what worries people more is that his bowling at Delhi was nor as elusive as it is reported to be.

Vijay Hazare has not been able to get rid of his bogey as yet. In both the innings he failed to make a useful contribution either with his bat or ball. That is another disappointing factor for us.

SUPERB FIELDING

Whatever sting the visitors' bowling lacked was amply made up by their superb fielding. It does speak very highly of their abilities in this respect by the fact that they were able to dispose of our experienced, talented and well-set batsmen for comparatively small figures. This may be due to the negligence of our men to a certain extent. Still the credit is theirs for taking advantage of it.

It is said that our fielding was much better than ever before. That is a very hopeful sign. If it continues to be so, then we may hope to bundle them out when we catch them in a tight corner. The loopholes that are still there must be removed. Unless our fielding is pretty tight we cannot hope to dismiss them within a reasonable total.

ADHIKARI AND SARWATE'S GALLANTRY

If our batsmen had batted with a greater sense of their responsibilities as did their opponents in the face of imminent danger, they might have saved the following. But on the last day of the match they exhibited their non-chalance in a remarkable degree when half the side danced out for 60 runs. Surely the lunch was not so enticing as to cause such a prompt return to the pavilion.

Were it not for the heroic stands by Adhikani and Chintu Sarwate, the home team would have met with disaster. This is a lesson for all our batsmen. Every one must try to shoulder the full share of his responsibility with due courage and resourcefulness. Then the chances of defeat are reduced to the minimum.

The only bowler who met with notable success was Rangachari. It is hoped that he would meet with equal luck in Bombay. The C.C.I. wickets have not treated him kindly so far. On the whole the second test which will commence at the Stadium on December 9 promises to be a very interesting one.

"HAT-INCIDENT"

I wish the "Hat-incident" in which Amarnath and Umpire Naik had figured in the Delhi Test Match had not appeared in the press. It does not do any good to any one. Probably it is disproportionately exaggerated. It is a matter for the Cricket Rulers to patch up. Nevertheless, it is hardly becoming of a National Captain to behave in the manner he is reported to have done. Why should he get annoyed with the Umpire if he does not allow his appeal rightly or wrongly? This is unsportsmanlike. It would have been wiser for Naik to swallow the pill for the moment leaving the Board of Control to take necessary action in the matter. Anyway such behaviour should not be repeated by anybody in future.

TO SAVE DAVIS CUP

Owing to the financial failure of the Davis Cup, various proposals are being suggested to make it a success in the future. Some time ago there was a suggestion that it should be held once in two years—instead of every year. This is not favoured by the majority of the tennis-playing countries. Now a new proposal has been put up by no less a person than H. A. Sabelli who was Secretary of the British Lawn Tennis Association for many years, that the entries to the European Zone should be restricted to 16 nations only. Not only that each of the defeated first round nations should be fined £100 in addition to an increased entry fee from £10 to £100.

J. Chinna Durai, India's representative in the International Committee, has rightly protested against these departures. These will not enhance the popularity of the game or the tournament he contends. Unfortunately the snobbish rulers of the game do not realise that it is their refusal to recognise professionalism that is killing all interest in the so-called amateur competitions. The best exponents of the game are leaving their arena one by one to promote professional tennis. The time has come when they must do away with such silly distinctions. Open tournaments and exhibition matches between 'pros' and amateurs will bring in plenty of money and improve the standard of play as in cricket.

SWIMMING FORGES AHEAD

The Aquatic Gala staged at the CCI last week showed some improvement in our swimming standards. Five Meet records were smashed, two each being claimed by J. Naegaumwala and Dolly Nazir and one by Rita Velthorst. Isaac Mansoor, who returned home recently after taking part in the World Olympic Games, found no opportunity to set up new records as he had no serious opponent to contend with. These records are however not acceptable to the ISF as they do not conform to the Olympic rules.

(Continued on Page 26)

Good Racing Witnessed At Mahaluxmi On Opening Day

FACILE WIN FOR PAPER KING IN CHIEF EVENT

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

The attendance today at Mahaluxmi when the ball set rolling was considerably good and punters had a fine entertainment. Talking in general it was a favourable day for wagerers but the turnover on the tote was rather poor while the Bookies rings where thirty of them operate were packed throughout the programme.

Prince Jehangir, Purtu Singh astride, romped home in the opening event, the second division of the Belgaum Plate. Favourite Nasrullah Kheem Singh up came on very well at the end from a long way to place second. Most amazingly, Kheem Singh's patrons, Ahmedbhoys had solid bets on the winner.

Ma'maselle was the favourite in the day's chief event, the Londa Plate but she could only place second 2-1/4 lengths behind Paper King who won pulling up. The winner lay second behind Fair Haven till the turn and had the race in safe keeping on entering the straight.

Marrable got the distinction by saddling a double through Ghizala and Independence in their respective events while his apprentice, Shaikh, was astride them both.

The following are the results:—

THE BELGAUM PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khan Bahadur H K Shaikh's PRINCE JEHANGIR 8-12 Purtusingh 1
Mr Fali H Mehta's NASRULLAH 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's REUTER 8-12 Gumansingh 3
Major A Svamvur's PHONE AGAIN 8-12 Antoo 4

Not run: Safder, Tiger, Who Knows and Shivneri.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths ,1 3/4 lengths and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 19 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 21.

THE SION PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. D R Zaveri and M A Tyebjee's GHIZALA 8-11 Shaikh 1
Mr A A Suterwalla's ADELINE 9-4 Mitchell 2
Mr C A Gardiner and Sir Sultan Chinoy's FANTASY 8-3 Kasbekar 3
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's HURRY ON 9-1 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.

Won by I length 2 1/4 lengths and

Time: 1 min. 19 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 64 and Rs. 32.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 8-13 Shaikh 1
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's CRESCENT 8-9 Gumansingh 2
Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's VIE ON 9-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. S. Bundali's BAVAJI 8-11 Amir Ahmed 4

All ran. z

Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths and a head.

Time: 1 min 17 1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23.

THE BELGAUM PLATE. Division I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hamza Ali's JUST WAIT 8-12 P. Khade 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SIR GALAHAD 8-12 A. Ahmed .. 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PANDITJI 8-12 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's REVEL ON 8-12 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths and 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 50 and Rs. 30.

THE PALITANA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-4 Russell 1
Mr. D. P. Pundole's CHURCHILL 8-9 Aurobinda 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-5 Mitchell 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-4 Evans 4

Not run: Chin Up, Morton Daisy and Artistic.

Won by a head, 1 3/4 length and a head.

Time 1 min. 32 2-5 secs.

THE LONDA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-12 S. Chawan 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MA'MASELLE 8-2 P .Khade .. 3
Mr. Rafi's DADURI 8-4 Purtoosingh 3
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-4 R. Jadhav 4

All ran.

Won by 2 1/4 lengths, short head and 5 lengths.

Time 1 min. 29 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's KING SHERIDAN 9-2 Medhe 1
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's MASKED PLAYER 8-13 Antoo .. 2
Mr. M. Hussain Salemahomed's INVADER 8-8 Aurobinda 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's INTERLAKEN 8-7 Kadar 4

Not run: Hooded Terror and Vagabond Queen.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, and 2 1/2 lengths.

Time 1 min. 18 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21.

THE SION PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's LADY CLEOPATRA 8-1 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr. Eve's CARNIVAL QUEEN 8-3 B. Khalil 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's BLUE MIST 8-12 Mullsingh 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's GENTLE WHISPER 9-0 S. Sawai 4

Not run: Mandil.

Tote paid Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 32 and Rs. 35.

TRAINERS DEPUTATION MEETS STEWARDS

(By our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's trainers were the last to leave the race course today. After the day's races, most of them assembled in the paddock while a deputation consisting of Haji Talib Marrable, Maj Jadhac, Dinshaw Bedwar, Moosa, Rylands and Bapu Patel met the stewards and discussed on their grievances arising out of doping of horses for nearly two hours. The talks were inconclusive and will be resumed on Friday, November 26. The threat to hand over the licence is now held in abeyance. I understand that the stewards have consented to test the samples through Dr. Gajjar, present analyser of the club and also through Morgan's laboratories America.

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AMRITSAR.

Savarkar Pleads Innocence

"I WAS NEVER A PARTY TO CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY"

Request To Judge For Speedy Acquittal

PARCHURE ALLEGES POLICE THREATENED HIM INTO SIGNING CONFESSIONAL STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.).

"I AVER, AS SOLEMNLY AS IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A MAN TO DO, THAT I AM PERFECTLY INNOCENT. I DID NOT COMMIT ANY OF THE OFFENCES CHARGED AGAINST ME NOR HAD I ANY REASON TO DO SO. I WAS NEVER A PARTY TO ANY CRIMINAL AGREEMENT OR CONSPIRACY I NEVER ABETTED THE COMMISSION OF ANY OFFENCES MENTIONED IN THE CHARGE-SHEET NOR HAD I ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SUCH CRIMINAL DESIGNS."

With these words 65-year old Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, accused number seven, prayed, in a 57 typed-page statement made today in the Court of Special Judge, that he be acquitted without least blemish on his character and ordered to be released forthwith.

SAVARKAR SUBMITTED THAT THE PROSECUTION CASE "HAS FAILED TO PROVE, ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD AND MEASURE OF PROOF REQUIRED IN A CRIMINAL CASE", ANY OF THE CHARGES LEVELLED AGAINST HIM, AND HE ASSERTED THAT THE CASE AGAINST HIM "RESTS ENTIRELY ON SUSPICIONS AND SURMISES."

Quoting various press statements made by him from time to time, Savarkar said: "That shows how I held both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in high esteem for their patriotic services and sacrifices, how I denounced the British Government whenever it arrested them in our common cause, how I shared with Gandhiji even in his domestic sorrows and bereavements, how I rejoiced whenever he was released, how I prayed for his long life when he attained his 75th birthday. All these facts prove that any ideological or actual differences we might have had with each other, were never allowed by us to degenerate into any public or personal malignity".

He added: "That is why as soon as the sudden and shocking news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi reached me that I publicly condemned it in a press statement, as a gruesome and fratricidal crime, in unequivocal terms. And even today I condemn the assassination of Gandhiji in terms as unequivocal."

POSITION OF HINDU MAHASABHA

To clarify the position of Hindu Mahasabha in as much as, it concerned the trial, Savarkar said that eminent men as Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, were amongst the Mahasabha founders and some of them were prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress too. The chief object of the Mahasabha was Hindu Sangathan, i.e., the political and social consolidation and militarisation of the Hindus. The Indian State should be essentially a secular state and constituted in such a way that every loyal citizen thereof should have equal rights and duties irrespective of religion, caste or creed. But it refused to tolerate that the Hindus should be robbed of what was their due to enable the Muslims to get more than their due, simply because they were Muslims and would not otherwise behave as loyal citizens.

BADGE'S DEPOSITION

Coming to the evidence led by the prosecution against him, Savarkar dealt at length with Approver Badge's statement and said: "Badge's testimony has absolutely no relevance or determinative value in so far as I am concerned."

Referring to Badge's deposition that Apte had told the approver to finish Gandhiji, Nehru and Suhrawardy, Savarkar said: "First of all this is hearsay, for Badge had not heard directly from me, nor had he heard himself when I was telling Apte or anyone else to finish Gandhi, Nehru and Suhrawardy. It is Apte who tells what I am alleged to have told him.

"Secondly, taking it for granted that Badge himself is telling truth when he says Apte told him this sentence, the question still remains whether what Apte told Badge is true or false. There is no evidence to show that I had ever told Apte to finish Gandhi, Nehru and Suhrawardy.

Apte might have invented this wicked lie to exploit my moral influence on Hindu Sanghatanists for his own purposes. Apte was quite used to resort to such unscrupulous tricks as it is alleged by the evidence produced by the prosecution itself. For example, Apte is alleged to have given false names and false addresses to hotel keepers and others and collected arms and ammunition secretly which were not allowed by the law to be sold or possessed without licences.

"Thirdly, both Apte and Godse deny emphatically the allegations that they had ever told Badge any such lies regarding me and that in order to save his skin and secure pardon as an approver Badge had told these lies to incriminate me under police pressure or to solicit their pleasure as he knew that the police were extremely anxious and desperately trying to get some evidence true or false to implicate me in this case".

He added: "So, whether Badge has lied or Godse and Apte have lied to exploit the moral influence which my name exercised on people to further their alleged criminal conspiracy, in either case it cannot incriminate me in the absence of any independent direct and material proof to connect me with the criminal knowledge of or participation in that conspiracy".

REFUTES BADGE'S STATEMENT

Continuing, Savarkar emphatically refuted Badge's statement of having told him, Godse and Apte before they left for Delhi to "be successful and come back", and said; "If Badge had really any such extraordinary and reckless reverence for my alleged order as to make him risk his very life and straightaway start for Delhi on such a dangerous mission, how was it that he precipitately ran away without fulfilling his promise to attack Gandhiji from the front, why he concealed himself and fled away and as he admits had thenceforth, "the only thought of saving himself?"

Giving an analysis of Badge's motive and character, Savarkar said: "The detailed analysis of Badge's evidence as given above in so far as it relates to me, proves that it consists mostly of fabrications and of the rest which has no evidentiary value against me. Badge's motive in giving false evidence against me is clear. He saw that the police were working frantically on the basis of some shadow suspicions they had to rope me in this case by hook or crook. Badge must have realised that the police might be hoping that if they could implicate some outstanding public leading figure in this case, they could bank on sensational publicity and self-advertisement for themselves throughout the country, which otherwise was not likely to happen. In the depressing and harassing circumstances which he himself was labouring under, as an accused on such serious charges, a man like Badge must have felt that the only way to save his skin was to turn an approver and to render himself acceptable to the police as an indispensable approver, the only implied condition was to bear false evidence against me He fulfilled the condition and saved his skin. That Badge was both too shrewd and too unscrupulous is borne out by his character which none else but himself made out throughout the evidence he has given before the Court."

CITES PASSAGE FRO ' SAVARKAR'S EVIDENCE ACT

Asserting that there was not an iota of independent evidence to prove that he had decided to finish Gandhiji. Pandit Nehru and Mr. Suhrawardy. Savarkar advanced the plea that on legal grounds approver Badge's story must be rejected In support of this contention, Savarkar cited a passage from Sarkar's Evidence Act which read:

"Not only it is necessary that evidence should be corroborated in material particulars, but the corroboration should extend to the identity of the accused person The accomplice must be corroborated not only as to one but as to all of the persons affectel by the evidence, and because he may be corroborated in his evidence as to one person, it does not justify his evidence against another being acceptable without corroboration. It is an established rule of practice that an accomplice must be corroborated by independent evidence as to the identity of every person whom he impeaches. The accomplice may know every circumstance of the crime, and while relating all the other facts truly, may, in order to save a friend or gratify an animosity (or to save his skin), name some person as one of the criminals who was innocent of the crime."

MISS MODAK'S EVIDENCE

Continuing, Savarkar referred to the evidence of Miss Modak and quoted a passage from her statement before the Court in which she said: "I did not see Godse and Apte actually entering the Savarkar Sadan."

Referring to the story alleged to be told by Madanlal to Dr. Jain, Savarkar submitted: "I never had heard of Madanlal nor did he ever come to me nor had he ever related his exploits to me. I did not have a talk with him at any time, I did not pat him on his back for his exploits and did not say 'Carry on'."

"Throughout his evidence," Savarkar continued, "Dr. Jain has not uttered a single positive word to support any suggestion that Madanlal told me of the plot against the life of Gandhiji or that I had the slightest connection or knowledge of any such party at all. On the other hand, Dr. Jain clearly admitted that he did not know from Madanlal the names of his party members nor other details and knew himself next to nothing about it".

"If Dr. Jain was really told of such a murderous plot by Madanlal, how was it that he did not inform the authorities immediately to frustrate it? Dr. Jain admits that he knew that as a citizen it was his duty to help the authorities in unearthing a criminal conspiracy in time. The Home Minister of Bombay also challenged him later on as to why he did not give the information beforehand. Dr. Jain's only reply was that he did not take Madanlal's story about the plot seriously. But that this excuse was altogether false is proved by Dr. Jain's admission that he did take it seriously as to try to tell Jai Prakash of a likely big conspiracy at Delhi with a view that the latter might warn the authorities at Delhi. If the story was thought so serious as to warn the Government at Delhi, it was surely serious enough to inform the Government of Bombay. Dr. Jain puts forth another excuse that he was afraid to give that information to the Bombay Police, but he was surely not afraid of the Prime Minister of Bombay whom he did contact without any hesitation after the bomb-explosion had taken place. All this confusion and self-contradiction which characterise the evidence, leads only to the irresistible conclusion that Dr. Jain never heard any such story from Madanlal as is narrated by him now and that it was concocted later on", Savarkar observed.

REFERS TO MORARJI DESAI'S EVIDENCE

He then referred to the evidence of both Mr. Angad Singh and Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, and submitted: It being a hearsay and at that a third-rate hearsay, it is not admissible as evidence in law. It comes to this that the Court hears a story from the witnesses, which they heard from Dr. Jain, who heard it from Madanlal

Savarkar further said: "So far as the testimony of the Hon Minister is concerned, the first point to be noted is that it should be read with caution as it comes at a great distance of time from 21-1-1948 and the Minister admits that he had made no written notes of the story at any time. Further, as he has only related what Dr. Jain told him, his evidence too like that of Mr. Angad Singh, carries no substantive value at all.

I submit once again that Madanlal never met me nor had I any conversation with him at any time whatsoever and I respectfully request the Court that the testimony of Dr. Jain Mr. Angad Singh and the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai be excluded out of consideration, in so far at any rate, as the determination of my guilt and innocence is concerned", he added.

Concluding his reply to the evidence led by the prosecution, Savarkar referred to five witnesses who were examined to prove that a call was booked on January 19 from the Delhi office of the Hindu Mahasabha to "Savarkar Sadan," Bombay He said: "My name is admittedly connected nowhere at both ends of the telephone, yet the prosecution has examined five witnesses in all seriousness to prove this trunk-call against whom no one knows and has succeeded only in proving that nothing could be proved at all."

Saying that nothing incriminating was found in his possession, Savarkar emphasised that "mere association is no proof of conspiracy

"ALLEGATIONS UNFOUNDED"

"Now that the documentary evidence has come to light it has become possible for me too, to assert as emphatically as the prosecution did that the above allegation was entirely unfounded, unjustifiable and was meant only to prejudice the court against me."

Pointing to ten thousand letters which the prosecution had recovered from Savarkar's house, the accused said: "Not a single word or a line has been found, even after the closest possible scrutiny to incriminate me, is in itself so significant fact that it constitutes other things equal, an overwhelming proof to establish my innocence. At any rate it explodes altogether the prosecution's allegation that the documentary evidence it had in its possession would inevitably lead to prove my complicity with Godse and Apte in this alleged conspiracy."

Asserting that "a legitimate and legal association," as the correspondence indicated and which ceased more than a year before the alleged conspiracy could not be held to incriminate him in any manner whatsoever, Savarkar cited extract from the Evidence Act which read: "The evidence of an accused's association with any of the conspirators would not be enough by itself to convict him of being one of the parties to that conspiracy."

He further said: "Many criminals cherish high respect and loyalty to the Gurus and guides of their religious sects and profess to follow their tenets. But could ever the complicity of the Guru or guide in the crimes of those of his followers be inferred and held proved only on the ground of the professions of loyalty and respect to their Gurus of those criminals? Numerous persons accused of crime have a close association with and cherish reverence for their parents, brothers or relations and subscribe obedience in their letters to them. But are those relatives ever held as accomplices in law with the accused only on the strength of an inference that the accused who were so obedient to them must have consulted them in committing the crime too? Or, are political leaders alone to be held as hostages in the hands of the police and accountable for the crime of any one of their numerous followers do actually try to exploit the moral influence of the leaders to further their activities which the leader had never sanctioned?"

"QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT"

Referring to the "1942 Quit India Movement", he said, "Some leading workers who had been close associates of Gandhiji as Congressmen and respected him, resorted to underground violence. I am not concerned here with the question whether such an underground movement against a foreign domination was or was not justified. *It is enough to say that Mahatma Gandhi condemned all underground violence. But masses resorted under the lead of those workers to arson, sabotage and blood-shed*

(Continued on page 19)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 5, 2005
Muslim: Mohurrum 19, 1368
Parsi: Khordad 20, 1318
Sunrise 6-49 A.M., Sunset 18-00 P.M., Hightide 03-00, 14-36 Lowtide 09-02, 20-36.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH: Dr. G. T. Mody, retired Ophthalmic Surgeon of the K. E. M. Hospital, expired on Saturday at 3-20 p.m. at his residence, Poly Clinic, 20. New Queen's Road. The Uthamana ceremony will take place on Monday 4 p.m. at the above address.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Matunga "V. O. Chidambaram Pilly Day-Sri D. K. Subramaniyam Presides-Today 6 p.m., Sangam premises-Matunga.

PINJRAPOL MOHALLA NAGRIK SEVA SAMETI. Reception to Sjt. Morarji Desai at a public meeting when two purses will be presented for the Gandhi Memorial Fund at 8 A.M. today.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public reception to Mr. Yusuf Meherally at Chowpatty today at 6 p.m.

INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Music concert at the I.F.L. Hall at 5 P.M.

IN HONOUR OF CITY'S MAYOR: A demonstration in honour of Dr. U. Mascarenhas, the Mayor of Bombay will be held at I.L.I. Hall Burrows Lane, Dabul today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Hindi Classes are held on every Sunday from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. at the S.N.D.T. School, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, New Classes have commenced.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of Shreemant Sayajirao Maharajah Sanget Kala Bhavan there will be a weekly concert today (Sunday), at 10 A.M. in Kala Bhavan Hall when Sangeet Kesari Prof. Yeshwant Rao will deliver a lecture on "the importance of Indian music".

KURLA MALAYALEE SAMAJ: A public meeting to commemorate the death anniversary of the late Janab Abdul Rahman, the veteran nationalist leader of Kerla, will be held under the auspices of the Samaj at 4 p.m. today (Sunday), at the G.E.I. School, Pipe Road, Kurla.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: The 45th Annual General Meeting of the Sarawat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday).

ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakad-Vadi Girgaum, today (Sunday), at 7 o'clock (evening) when sevral learned persons will speak on "The actions of the late Shri Lala Lajpat Ray".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Law of Karma" is the subject of Public Lecture today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Annual Day Variety Performance, and Gijubhai Anniversary Celebration, today (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, under the presidentship of the Honourable Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhatishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Divine Love and Desireless Status" in English at Sri Gaudiya, Math, Gowalia Tank Road today (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL & SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: A meeting of members will be held today (Sunday), in the Podar College Hall, Matunga at 9-30 a.m. when the implementation of the new Salary Grades by the Mill Managements will be discussed.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami will deliver a lecture on "Predictive Astrology" at 4 P.M. today (Sunday), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 25, Chowpati Road. Regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be opened from 5th December 1948 every Sunday 2 to 5 P.M., (S.T.) time. Students are invited to enroll their names.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by T.K.N. Trivikram, the Founder, on "Prayer and Pilgrimage". Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." 52 Shivaji Park today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

TEXTILE WORKERS' RALLY: A meeting of textile workers under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held on Kamgar Maidan at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), to make a demand of three months bouns for the year 1948.

Concessions To Educated Men Joining Police Force

Matriculates seeking employment in the Bombay City Police Force will be given three years' seniority in the cadre of Police Constables and candidates who have passed the First Year course or the Intermediate Examination will straightway be recruited as Head Constables.

Pre-Primary Training Course

The Government of Bombay has directed that candidates who have passed the Second Year Primary Teachers' Certificates Examination should be held eligible for admission to the diploma course conducted by the Board for the Direction of Pre-Primary Training Hingne, Poona, direct, without an entrance test.

Grain Shops Controller's Office

The Office of the Controller of Government Grain Shops has been shifted from the fourth floor of New India Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay to the Hutments in the compound of the Old Japanese Gymkhana, behind Coperage Bombay.

All correspondence meant for the Controller of Government Grain Shops should, therefore, be addressed to the new address.

Weights And Measures Act Amendment

The Governor of Bombay has given his assent to the Bombay Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1948.

Dandi Falia Amalgamated With Dandi Village

The Dandi Falia has been separated from Matwad and amalgamated with the nearby village of Dandi in Jalalpore taluka of Surat district with effect from December 1, 1948.

KHURSHED LAL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

India's Deputy Communications Minister Mr. Khurshed Lal arrived in Bombay today on a three-day visit. He visited the Bombay Telephone Workshop and later inspected some workshop sites in Worli area. During his stay in Bombay the Minister will inspect the aerodrome at Santa Cruz, the General Post Office establishments and the Central Telegraph Office and will receive deputations of various labour unions of these departments.

FOOD PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Food officials of all Provinces, States and Unions of States are meeting in Calcutta for a two-day conference commencing on November 26, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. L. Gupta, Food Secretary, Government of India.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Nov. 20: Mr. and Mrs. R. N. B. Brunt, Mr. and Dr. (Mrs.) S. S. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Pavri and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson came to lunch.

KONKANI CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of Konkani Conference, Mr. S. V. Kamat, a well known poet of Karwar, will recite his Konkani poems today (Sunday) at 6 p.m., at St: Sebastian Goan High School Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar. Open to Public.

BARODA JOURNALISTS MOURN HORNIMAN'S DEATH

"This meeting of the Baroda Journalists Association hereby records its deep grief on the sad demise of Mr. B. G. Horniman whose unique contribution in cause of Indian Journalism should be matter of pride of all Journalists in the country. This meeting expresses its condolences and pray that his soul may rest in peace".

BUDDHA SOCIETY: With a view to popularise Dhammapada which is the "Gita" of Buddhism, Professor N. K. Bhagwat, will conduct a Dhammapada Class every Sunday morning at 9-30 in the "Anand Vihar" Nair Hospital Compund, near Bombay Central Station. The opening class will begin today (Sunday).

BAND MUSIC: At Sir P. M. Gardens, today (Sunday) from 6 p.m., to 8 p.m., by City Police.

INDIAN MUSIC: At Kings Circle Matunga, today (Sunday) from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., by Mr. K. A. Sathe.

RESULT OF HINDUSTANI EXAM.: The result of Hindustani Exams., will be given at 2-0 P.M. today (Sunday) at Gulabbai Kanyashala Opp. Kalbadevi Khadi Bhandar.

B. P. C. C. RECEPTION TO MEHERALLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally former Mayor of Bombay and Socialist leader who returned to India after an asence of twenty months was given a reception at the Congress House this evening.

Welcoming the Socialist leader, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recalled the 25 years of political life of Mr. Meherally and said that he plunged into youth movement before he was twenty and was always at the forefront during political movements. His hectic public life Mr. Patil said was unfortuntely cut short by his illness. Mr. Patil hoped that Mr. Meherally after his return from America. would now be once again able to serve the country.

In an impassioned reply Mr. Maherally said that his differences with Congressmen was only ideological and he still cherished their friendship which he formed in jails and outside

Paying tributes to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Meherally related how the news of his death had moved the people of America. They felt that the great man with a message for peace for the war-torn world was snatched away he added.

Renewal Of Mawa And Sweetmeat Licences

The period of validity of the licenses issued by Government of Bombay for the year 1947-48 for sale of imported mawa and sweetmeats prepared from imported mawa is due to expire on 30th November 1948. All mawa and sweetmeat licence holders are informed that they should tender their old licenses at the Government Separated Milk Powder Depot at the Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, for renewal between 10-30 A.M., and 4 P.M., on any of the working days from 1st to 7th December 1948 (both days inclusive). The old licenses should be accompanied with a renewal fee of Rs. 5/- for each such renewal.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) —7-30 a.m. Gottuvadyam Recital By Air Artist 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 Gulam Qadir Khan Vocal music 9-0 Ahlyabai Karnataki Ghazal (Dagh) 9-15 A. Halim Jaffar Khan Sitar par Bhairavi 9-30 Bhairav Ke Prakar —II Script and music by Ramanlal Mehta. 11-0 Film Music Songs from old and new films 11-45 Bombay Sound News 12-0 Ahlyabai Karnataki Thumri Ghazal (Umar Ansari) 12-15 'Pagar' Sketch in Marathi written by G. L. Apte Produced and performed by Air Artists. 12-45 News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12-55 A. Halim Jaffar Khan Sitar par Shudh Sarang 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte Franck.

4-20 p.m. Rasiklal Veen Guj Geet (Kant) 4-40 Radhabai Rao 4-45 Gammat Jammat Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 News in (K) 6-0 News in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Ahlyabai Karnataki Thumri 6-30 Gulam Qadir Khan Vocal music 7-0 Bhavgeet by Air Artist 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-30 A. Halim Jaffar Khan Sitar par Shree 8-0 News in (M) 8-15 News in (G) 8-30 Augaronki Duniya Play in Hindi 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10- Concerto Hour Beethoven N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Gujarati Bhajano Ratikumar Vyas Pinakin Trivedi, Chimanlal, Meenaxi Hora, Amubai, Bhagwati Shankar. 5-45 Rasklal Veen 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 Radhabai Rao Bhajan 8-15 Sawala Dharma khude and Party Bhajan 9-0 Ratmakant Pammnathkar Matkaus 10-0 Gulam Qadir Khan Vocal music.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 22-11-1948. Light to moderate showers will be fairly widespread in Konkanpatti, Local in Bombay Karnatak, Desh, Mawal, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch and scattered in Khandesh, Marathwada and Hyderabad Karnatak.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Increase of rainfall in Saurashtra and Cutch. Locally heavy rain may commence in west Saurastra and Cutch on Monday or Tuesday.

WEATHER

RAINFALL IN GUJARAT AND MALABAR

POONA, Nov. 20 (API): Following is the weather summary for Saturday the 20th November 1948. Observations from the Arabian sea are almost completely absent. Observations from the Madras Presidency and Mysore are also very scanty. The Arabian sea depression has intensified and it lies this morning as a deep depression, probably a cyclonic storm of small extent, centred within two degrees of lat 16 degress north long 65 degrees east. It is likely to intensify further and move in a northerly direction initially and north-east-wards later.

Rainfall has occurred locally in the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar and at a few stations in southeast Madras, the north Deccan and Assam. Isolated thunder-storms have also occurred in Gujarat.

Night temperatures were 7 degrees to 15 degrees F. above normal over the region from East Gujarat to the South Deccan. They were also slightly below normal in and near north-east India and the United Provinces.

Forecast valid until the evening of 21st:— Rainfall accompanied by thunder will occur locally in the Bombay Province, Saurashtra, Cutch, in and near West Central India, in Malabar and Southeast Madras. A few thundershowers are also likely elsewhere in the Peninsula, in Behar, Orissa, Gangetic West Bengal and Assam.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 20 (API): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 0800 hours I.S.T. on 20th November 1948:—

Ahmedabad 99 73 0 0.8 plus 0.3; Ahmednagar 85 68 0 1.6 minus 1.5; Allahabad 82 52 0 1.8 minus 0.8; Baroda 98 71 0.1 0.2 minus 2.2; Belgaum 81 67 0.1 8.2 plus 2.0; Banaras 80 52 0 6.8 plus 4.4; Bhopal 86 59 0 1,2 minus 1.3; Bhuj 94 67 0 1.1 plus 0.7; Bombay 88 79 0 2.2 minus 0.8; Calcutta 83 64 0 8.4 plus 3.1; Delhi 81 46 0 0.5; Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 70 0 5.4 plus 1.9; Indore 87 65 0 1.2 minus 0.4; Jaipur 84 53 0 0.1 minus 0.4; Kolhapur 86 67 0 8.2 —; Madras 87 75 0 17.2 minus 4.5; Mahabaleshwar 74 63 0.3 8.3 plus 0.9; Mangalore 89 79 0.3 8.9 minus 1.8; Marmagao 84 — 0 3.5 minus 4.1; Mysore 83 69 0 3.7 minus 4.3; Nagpur 86 64 0 3-1 plus 0.3; Ootacamund 64 53 2.9 14.5 plus 1.6; Poona 88 63 0.3 8.5 plus 4.01; Rajkot 97 73 0 2.6 plus 1.8.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A heavy shower which started in a slack drizzle, fell on the city this evening fulfilling the predictions of the weather experts, who stated on Wednesday that thundershowers were likely in the city and suburbs.

The showers which commenced around 7-40 in the evening lasted for about twenty minutes, and ceased abruptly. But the shower left several of the city streets flooded, some of which were filled with ankledeep water However, within half an hour of the cessation of the downpour the rain had run down the drains, with little evidence of it but for the dampness of the roads.

The rain was the culmination of the unusually warm weather Bombay had been expreriencing for the past fortnight a curious phenomenon at this time of the year when in the normal course winter should have set in. The Santa Cruz observatory recorded a temperature of 79 degrees which is 7 degrees above normal.

Today, the sky was heavily overcast till noon and at one stage an immediate shower was expected. But later in the afternoon the sky cleared and the sun broke through the clouds. Weather experts explained the unsettled climatic conditions as being due to an intensification of the depression into a cylonic storm which was centred int he Arabian Sea about 500 miles south west of Bombay and was likely to move westwards first and curve north-eastwards later.

The showers are expected to extend to Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch during the next few days, while locally heavy rainfall is expected to commence in West Saurashtra and Cutch after 36 hours.

DRIZZLES IN SURAT

SURAT, Nov. 20 (API): Surat experienced unimely drizzles of rain, accompanied by thunder, this afternoon. The rainfall, which was about 50 cents, is likely to adversely affect the jawar crop, but help the winter crops, like cotton and wheat and pulses, which were withering in some places due to lack of moisture.

ARDESHIR DALAL WARNS DELHI

"Investment Market Is In Deep Psychosis"

GOVERNMENT'S INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL POLICY CRITICISED: PLEA FOR REORIENTATION

BOMBAY, NOV. 20, (A.P.I.)— SIR ARDESHIR DALAL, THE WELL-KNOWN INDUSTRIALIST, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT AT NO OTHER TIME HAD THE INVESTMENT MARKET BEEN IN SUCH A DEPRESSED CONDITION AS AT PRESENT. "IT SEEMS TO BE SUFFERING FROM A DEEP PSYCHOSIS. IT IS NOT ONLY DIFFICULT FOR THE MOST SOUND AND WELL-ESTABLISHED PRIVATE CONCERNS TO RAISE MONEY, BUT IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT EVEN FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO DO SO".

Investors Scared

Sir Ardeshir said: "Investors have been scared by the threat of nationalisation the limitation of dividends the sharing of profits, the legislation for minimum wages, the rapidly mounting costs of labour and the minatory speeches of Ministers—both Central and Provincial —about the liquidation of capitalist within ten years making labour the owners and masters of their factories. A large volume of immobilised black-market money and the pending income-tax investigation are other contributing factors."

The time had come for a re-orientation of the Government's industrial and financial policy, Sir Ardeshir said. A halt should be called to the pursuit of idealogies until sufficient wealth was produced in the country.

RE-DEFINE GOVERNMENT POLICY

THE ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE A SOCIALISTIC ECONOMY ON A CAPITALISTIC FRAMEWORK HAD LED TO STRESSES AND MAL-ADJUSTMENTS WHICH REQUIRED TO BE PUT RIGHT, SIR ADRESHIR SAID. THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RE-DEFINED SO AS TO REMOVE SOME OF THE VAGUENESS AND UNCERTAINTY IN THEIR LAST STATEMENT. AND THE SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY SHOULD BE DIFINITELY AND CLEARLY LAID DOWN, SO THAT PRIVATE INDUSTRY KNOWN EXACTLY WHERE IT STOOD. THERE SHOULD BE NO PERIOD SET FOR THE NATIONALISATION OF ANY INDUSTRY AS IN THE CASE OF STEEL.

STIMULATE INVESTMENT

Other measures needed to stimulate investment in industry according to Sir Ardeshir, were the removal of the capital gains tax and the reduction of the extraordinarily high insidence of personal income-tax in the upper slabs of income which destroyed all incentive to effort and enterprise. "These measures may not be anti-inflationary." He said, "but if they stimulate the flow of capital into industry and increase production they will have a salutary effect. What is needed is the inspiring of confidence, which has been ruthlessly destroyed.

SCARCITY OF RAW MATERIALS

Sir Ardeshir said that coal, cement and steel were the three most important raw materials the scarcity of which was hampering production. Of these steel was the most scarce and probably responsible most for retarding production. It would take at least five years before the Government steel works began production.

The quickest and cheapest way of expanding steel production was for the existing Companies to increase and diversify their output. The probability of nationalisation in ten years prevented them from doing so.

Another important factor retarding production, Sir Ardeshir said, was the attitude of labour. Although owing to the efforts of the Government backed by the I.N.T.U.C. the number of strikes had been somewhat reduced compared with last year, slowing down of production in order to force the management to concede demands was as bad as ever the weak attitude of some of the provincial Governments in the face of violence and even sabotage indulged by labour had encouraged indiscipline.

RIVALRY BETWEEN LABOUR UNIONS

Sir Ardeshir said that Unions were organised on a political basis and the rivalry between different unions owing allegiance to different political parties led to them to make extravagent promises to labour which had no relation to the actual conditions of the industry

"The attitude of some of the Provincial Governments, with their political affiliations and their overwhelming desire to ensure peace at all costs, does not always make them the most impartial Judges in disputes between the employers and labour" Sir Ardeshir said, cases had occurred in which provincial ministers had directed withdrawal of criminal prosecutions filed against workmen for acts of violence. There could be no increase in production unless this state of affairs was put an end to with a strong hand by the Government without fear of what political capital other political parties might make out of it.

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE

In the matter of budgetary expenditure, the Government of India did not seem to have been able to bring all the provinces into line on such important questions of policy as prohibition and the abolition of zamindari.

The anti-inflationary measures announced by the Government were sound and realistic but so far they had failed to produce the desired effect, Sir Ardeshir said. He suggested that the vicious inflationary spiral could not be checked unless, side by side with the restriction of capital some restraint was placed upon the rapidly mounting cost of wages and dearness allowances as well as the incessant demands of labour for additional leave bonuses and other concessions.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS SESSION

The sixth session of the Bombay Medical Congress was held at Sunderabai Hall on Saturday morning. Major-General D. R. Thapar, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Southern Command inaugurated the session.

Medical Education In India Too Low

Maj. Gen. Thapar Stresses Need For Improvement In Selection Of Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday

The standard of medical education in this country is too low. This view was expressed by Major General D. R. Thapar, while inaugurating the Sixth Annual Session of the Bombay Medical Congress at Sunderabai Hall this morning. Dr. B. B. Yodh presided.

Major General Thapar observed that while the standard of real specialists in the country had gone up by leaps and bounds during the last few years, the status, quality and even the prestige of the medical practitioner was definitely on the decline. Our first object, said the speaker, must be to produce good basic doctors for the health of the nation is dependent upon the preventive measures carried out by the health organisation, and the curative technique adopted by its general practitioners.

According to the speaker a medical student at present was not much different from the medical student of the pre-war day. In Europe and America they were considering the advisability of applying selective methods before admitting students to medical colleges. These methods were similar to those employed for the selection of cadets for commission in the armed forces and included interviews by psychologists and psychiatrists. These tests were successful in selecting suitable candidates. In India they had been relying only on educational tests which boiled down to the number of marks obtained in the pre-medical examinations. This was a very rough and ready guide, and there was ample room for improvement in the method of selection of candidates desiring to go in for medical profession.

Maj. Gen. Thapar further complained that there was a dearth of efficient teachers for imparting medical education. Medical schools could not obtain the services of good teachers because the pay they offered was too low to attract highly qualified and experienced teachers. The shortage was becoming more and more acute as new medical colleges were springing up all over the country. Such a state of affairs was highly unsatisfactory.

It was further pointed out by the speaker that the training facilities including hospitals, laboratories and other technical equipment were not upto the mark. Even the buildings which housed the hospitals were ill-suited for hospital purposes.

Concluding Maj. Gen. Thapar said that the main task before the medical profession at present was to clapital beds. He however warned that mour for more doctors and more hosquality should not be sacrificed for quantity.

Four papers were read during the morning session of the Congress today. Col. D. N. Chakravarti read a paper on Military Medical Administration. Dr. M. J. Shah read another paper on "Streptomycin in acute tuberculous and other non-tuberculous conditions." Dr. N. J. Modi made a few observations on "Cirrhosis of liver." The subject of Dr. K. H. Bharucha's paper was "Casein Hydrolysate—its use in laboratory and Therapeutics."

Dr. B. B. Yodh presided during the reading of the first two papers. During the rest of the time Dr. M. V. Radhakrishna Rao was in the chair.

MRS. PANDIT SIGNS IN HINDI

PARIS, Nov. 19, (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit signed the first post-war drug control treaty here today and made history because she wrote her name in the Hindi script — the first occasion in modern times that India has signed an international agreement in her own language.

It was the first time that a woman has signed on behalf of India.

The treaty is designed to curb the dangerous increase in international traffic in new synthetic drugs.

Rani Of Mandi

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuter): The Rani of Mandi died in London to-day, aged 44, after a long illness.

The Rani who was the first wife of the Raja Joginder Singh Bahadur of the Premier hill state of the Punjab, and a daughter of the present ruler of Kapurthala, had been living some years in London where she was taking medical treatment.

Her 25-year-old son, the Yuvraj of Mandi, was reported to-day to be on his way to London and is expected to be present at the funeral at a London crematorium in a few days.

It is expected that the Rani's ashes will be taken back to India.

TATA'S IMPROVED DISPLAY

Donnelly's Fine Saves

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club are now coming back into their own in the Senior Division of the League. Today they accounted for G.I.P. Rly. "A" by three goals to nil, The Railwaymen were rather unfortunate in losing the service of their full back. Nabi Shah, who due to a collision with goalkeeper Donnelly, had to be carried off the field. Donnelly in goal repeatedly came to the rescue of his side. Otherwise Tata's would have been easy winners.

Tata's took the offensive from the very start and should have taken an early lead when their inner trio missed quite a number of scoring opportunities. The Railwaymen now transferred play to the opponents sector and A. Fernandes should have scored after going through the entire defence but he missed the posts narrowly. Another goal would have resulted from a short corner which Bocarro shot it but Nabi Shah just failed to deflect into goal. Tata's having the territorial advantage attacked and at this stage got their first gift goal when accidentally Nabi Shah and Donnelly collided and Premnath pushed the ball into the goal. Nabi Shah was at this stage carried of the field not to return.

After the interval Tata's continued to dominate the exchanges but were unable to consolidate their position mainly due to the courageous goalkeeping of Donnelly who repeatedly brought of some fine saves.

Tata's increased their score when F. Cautinho running through on his own beat Donnelly from close in. Coutinho once again ran through and essayed in a hard shot from the top of the circle hit the goalkeeper on his pads the ball came on the rebound and he scored. The score now being 3-0, Coutinho's performance was creditable as he scored both goals single handed.

Tata's goal stayed intact mainly due to their star studded defence Gentle, Carvalho, Perumal and George Pereira.

THE TEAMS:

TATAS:—Leo Pinto; Gentle and Carvalho, Perumal, G. Pereira and T. Pinto; Premnath, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, F. Cautinho and L. Fernandes.

G.I.P. RLY. "A":—Donnelly; Rahamat Ali, Nabi Shah; Mulla, Parey, Mascarenhas; George Fernandes, A. Fernandes, M. Boccaro, C. D'Souza and Pereira.

FIRST DIVISION

In the First Division game Bombay City "A" holding on to a two goal lead in the first half, managed to stave off the repeated attacks of Ganeshkhind S. C. in the second half and conceded only one goal to last out winners by two goals to one. The goal scores for the winners were Ireland and Edwards, R. Donald reduced the margin for Ganeshkhind S. C.

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

SYDNEY, Nov. 20. (Reuter): Evans Paddon, the Australian Champion, today won the World's Professional sculling championship by defeating Max Fisher, champion of New South Wales by two lengths over a three-mile course on the Paramatta River here. His time was 17 minutes 20 seconds.

GUATEMALA BLAMES BRITAIN

Deadlock Over British Honduras Continues

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 19, (Reuter): Guatemala has blamed Britain for the deadlock over British Honuras' and rejected a British offer to allow the International Court of Justice to decide the case on a legal basis.

This was stated in a seven-page note handed to the British Minister here, Mr. W. H. Galliene, by the Guatemalan Foreign Office and carrying a stage further the controversy over British Honduras —called Belize by Guatemala and considered by her as national territory.

Gautemala's note said the 1858 treaty under which she ceded British Honduras to Britain was contracted "between a very strong power and a very weak power" as support for her contention that the International Court would be unable to reach a just verdict unless allowed to consider all the aspects on an 'exaequo et Bono' (what is good and right) basis.

The Foreign Office, it is said, has repeatedly asserted that the court would have to take account of geographic economic, historic and moral issues.

EAST ZONE DISMISSED FOR 272

Palia And Chatterji Bat Well

ALWA'S GRAND BOWLING PERFORMANCE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THE PROCESS OF THE DEPLETION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH ZONE WAS FURTHERED THIS MORNING WHEN JASWANT THE APPOINTED LEADER OF THE SIDE WAS UNABLE TO TURN UP AND, QUIT SURPRISINGLY, REGE WAS APPOINTED THE SKIPPER IN PRECEDENCE OVER PRITHVIRAJ AND RAJ SINGH.

Palia won the toss and took first knock on the wicket which had some life in it earlier in the game due to the dew and an occasional lifted more than stump height during the pre-lunch period. The process of drying up the wicket was rendered slow due to the cloudy weather and no sun was visible until the last half hour of play and that too for but a brief while.

The East Zone did not commence in any heartening fashion, losing three wickets for 27 runs and the fourth at 54. After being missed by Nimbalkar, Prithviraj and Rege in the slips of an edged chance with which all the three firlders juggled before finally dropping it, Vinoo lost his wicket in an almost similar manner being well held by Prithviraj at second slip. Mushtaq followed him a run later being completly beaten by a ball which moved slightly off the pitch. Neither Vinoo nor Mushtaq, who was quiet and sober today, played convincingly, While Mushtaq had a tendency to flick at the off balls, Mankad missed a couple of half-volleys completely due to the swing. Their dismissals, therefore, were in no way surprising.

Roy coming in fourth touched a ball going out into the safe hands of Prithviraj who thus had two good catches to his credit. Frank also left after a brief while during which he added 27 runs for the fourth wicket with Chatterji.

Then the biggest partnership of the day and, what might prove to be the biggest partnership of the match between Chatterji and Palia ensued during which the score was furthered by 121 runs before Chatterji ran himself out in an anxiety to finish his hundred. He received two lives, the first was when he was 3 he was missed behind the wickets by Rajendra Nath of Nimbalkar and the second was when he was nearing his 60 he was again let off by the same player this time off Alwa. Chatterji showed a marked partiality for back-foot strokes, particularly the hook which he executed well keeping the ball on the ground all the time. Severe on anything short of lenth, he had also a good defence and to him and to skipper Palia his side owe the happy position in which they found themselves at the end of the day's play.

Coming in to bat with the total at 54 Palia began in a somewhat cautious manner but was helped to gain his confidence by Balbirchand who had fourt of the most indifferent overs of the day. His advent and later his substitution by Rege helped to accelerate the rate of scoring to such an extent that whereas the first hour produced some forty runs the next hour saw 80 runs added to their score. Shortly before the lunch interval Palia was missed by Rege at gully off the first ball that Raj Singh sent down. His innings, however were stolid and for one not quite young certainly exemplary. He was distinctly unfortunate to miss his century by only two runs, his partners not staying with him long enough to allow him to complete his three figure knock.

Alwa who captured six wickets at the cost of little less than 19 runs apiece did an altogether grand job for his side which was without any bowler of note. Alwa shouldered the burden of a stock as well as a shock bowler and bowled all but the last two of side's overs sent down from his end before the lunch interval. His first spell of 12-2-40-3 was an achievement of perseverance. After the break he was once again the spearhead of the attack and during the innings was rested for only four overs, two before the lunch interval and two before the new ball was taken at 205.

Nimbalkar who captured the other three wickets is apt to be slightly flattered by his bag of three wickets. He was never steady and was about the most erratic bowler seen at the Stadium for a long time. On some occasions he could not have hit the stumps had there been half a dozen more on each side. He kept on trying, however, in the absence of any regular bowlers and turned in a performance which if not noteworthy was at least stouthearted.

The 35 minutes during which the North and South Zone batted produced barely half a dozen runs of which two were extras. One of these should have been disallowed by umpire Kumbhar as that was a leg-bye taken while the batsman had made no attempt to play the ball. Some no-balls by Alwa and later by Bannerji Sr. escaped the attention of this umpire who should have been more careful of such offences in first class cricket.

Both the Bannerjis who shared the new ball bowled well, keeping an excellant length. Shute Bannerji worked up good pace in his last three overs and is still certainly the fastest bowler in Indian cricket today. The other Bannerji swung both ways and swung accurately making the task of run-getting difficult for the batsmen who between them scored but one run in five overs.

The thunder-showers that were forecast did not fall during the day, but after stumps were drawn a very heavy downpour lasting about 10 minutes has fallen here and the wicket is likely to be particularly lively when play is resumed tomorrow.

SCORE-BOARD

EAST ZONE (FIRST INNINGS)

Vinoo Mankad c Prithviraj b Alwa	9
Mushtaq Ali b Alwa	13
N. Chatterji run out	86
P. Roy c Prithviraj b Nimbalkar	2
B. Frank c Rajendra Nath b Alwa	9
P. E. Palia not out	98
S. N. Bannerji (Sr.) c Rege b Alwa	21
P. B. Dutta b Nimbalkar	5
Balendu Shah lbw b Alwa	0
H. Gaikwad lbw b Nimbalkar	13
S. N. Bannerji (Jr.) c Nimbalkar b Alwa	1
Extras	15
Total	272

Fall of wickets:— 1-21, 2-22, 3-27, 4-54, 5-175, 6-224, 7-237, 8-242, 9-261 and 10-272.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. B. Nimbalkar	28	5	71	3
B. C. Alwa	35.4	2	111	6
Balbirchand	4	0	15	0
M. R. Rege	2	0	15	0
Rai Singh	8	1	20	0
Prithviraj	2	1	6	0

NORTH AND SOUTH ZONE (FIRST INNINGS)

M. R. Rege batting	1
P. G. Joshi b Bannerji (Jr.)	2
Asha Mirchandani batting	1
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket)	6

Fall of wickets:— 1-4.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. N. Bannerji (Jr.)	5	4	1	1
S. N. Bannerji (Sr.)	5	3	3	0

Umpires — Messrs. M. S. Merchant and R. D. Kumbhar.

'Sportsmaster' Wins Manchester Handicap

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): SPORTSMASTER won the Manchester November handicap. GOOD TASTE was second, YOYO third.

Betting twenty to one against SPORTSMASTER, thirty-three to one against GOOD TASTE, one-hundred to six against YOYO.

M. C. C HEADING FOR ANOTHER VICTORY

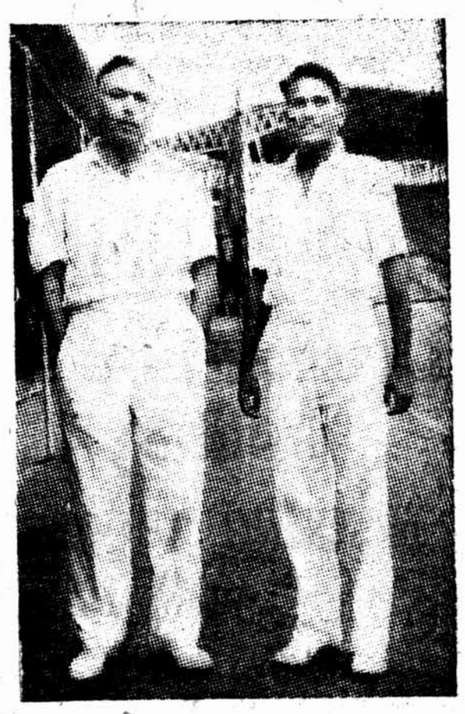
BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 20. (Reuter): The M. C. C. cricketers were heading for another victory on their South African tour when at the close of the second day's play in the match with Orange Free State here today the home side, with six second innings wickets standing, still needed 143 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

In reply to the M. C. C. total of 449 for seven declared, the Free State scored 251 and, following on, lost four second innings wicket for 56 by the time stumps were drawn.

POONA SUB-AREA ATHLETIC SPORTS POSTPONED

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Poona Sub-Area Athletic Sports which were due to be held today have been postponed to Wednesday November 24. due to wet weather here.



Rival Captains, veteran Palia and M. R. Rege of the East Zone and the North and South Zone respectively.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Previous closing	31.81
Today's opening	31.76
Difference	— 5
Today's closing	31.82
Difference	+. 1

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs. 175-0
Silver ready	Rs. 175-2
Gold ready	Rs. 112-12
Sovereign	Rs. 75- 8

Expectation:

Cotton Jarila Jan. Feb. Rs. 600-0.

New York Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Stock Exchange opening prices.

Anaconda Copper Mining 35.

General Motors 59-1/2.

United States steel common 72-3/4.

United States steel preference unquoted.

London Money Markets

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuter): Milk marketing board disbursements relieved short money position in London's money market during the past week. Normal monthly make up of withdrawals by banks has created stringency and necessitated direct and indirect assistance before payments for new treasury bills could be met. Fresh funds, however, created abundance of credit and with many balances unlent the market finished the week on a confortable note.

With the return of credit ease there was keen demand for bills. A substantial turnover was reported in December January dates.

The Bank of England return showed an increase of five decimal six millions Sterling in treasury special account. Active note circulation contracted by one decimal six millions Sterling and it is opined that this account is now at pre-Christmas level.

Applications for 170 million Sterling treasury bills totalled £274,125,000 of which 170 million Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings one decimal eighteen pence per cent. Next week £170,000,000 treasury bills would be offered and treasury deposit receipts £40,000,000 maximum at six months.

REQUISITIONING OF COTTON STOCKS

Delhi Corrects Press Reports

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (U.P.I): The Government of India have seen a recent report in the press, which states that the Provincial and State Governments have been directed to requisition available stocks of cotton. The Government of India desire to correct the possible impression that it is intended immediately to requistion stocks of cotton in all areas regardless of all other consideration says a press note issued by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India.

It is stated that so long as adequate supplies or faw cotton are available in market at prices within the ceiling fixed requisitioning of cotton stocks will be unnecessary.

RANJI TROPHY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19. (API): It is understood that the Delhi District Cricket XI will play their first match of the Ranji Trophy against the Bihar XI at Jamshedpore from January 21 to 24.

The selection of the team is under way.

Chiang's 'Ultimatum' To United States

TERMS TO SAVE CHINA FROM COMMUNISM

Demand For 'Direct And Liberal' Military Aid And Loan

NANKING TROOPS' FURTHER SUCCESS ON HSUCHOW FRONT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (Reuter) Chinese President Chiang Kai-Shek was quoted here tonight as saying that China would fall to the Communists if the United States did not grant her further "direct and liberal" military aid, plus a loan for the stabilisation of her currency.

His statements were contained in a report to the Senate Appropriations Committee by a special mission just returned.

It declared: "Piecemeal aid will no longer save China from Communism. It is now an all—out programme or none. a fish or cut bait proposition".

NO MACARTHUR-CHIANG MEETING

TOKYO, Nov. 20. (Reuter): It was officially denied here today that General Douglas Macarthur, Supreme Allied Commander Pacific, would go to Shanghai for talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Fresh Government Successes

NANKING Nov. 20, (Reuter): Pro-Government dispatches claimed recapture of important strategic heights east of Hsuchow. Heavy battles continued. Fifteen miles to the north, Son Pao Railway station was occupied —a "crippling blow" to Communist forces in the area which were almost "totally annihilated," the dispatches added.

'TIDE IN CIVIL WAR TURNED'

Ex-Premier T V Soong declared in Canton, capital of Kwangtung Province of which he is Governor that the Hsuchow victories had turned the tide in the civil war. He claimed 7000 Communists were killed or captured in the fornight-old battle.

Dr. Soong, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek denied that the Government planed to make Canton the capital of China if Nanking was evacuated.

Defences in and around Shanghai are quickly being strenthened to forestill any possible communist uprising.

Wives and children of members of the Australian and Canadian legations were evacuating Nanking today in a Douglas Transport sent from Tokyo.

STRIKE EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20, (Reuter): Intervention by the local military authorities to avert a labour "blow up" was reported likely today as the strike epidemic here against the rising cost of living paralysed more enterprises.

Garrison Commander, General Su Nuanti Wu was stated to be ready to act unde powers conferred on him my the recent declaration of martial law which among other things forbids strikes in any form.

The number of strikers is now well over the six-figure mark. A new major walk out today was at the Chinese Maritime Customs where indoor Chines staff "downed pens" after rejection of their demands for increased pay.

Colossal Toll Of Patna Boat Disaster

PATNA Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): The Government of Bihar, in a press note issued on the "Narayani" tragedy says: "From enquiries made so far it appears that besides about 100 cattle on the lower deck the steamer carried about 500 passengers on the upper deck and about 1,500 on the lower deck. A considerable number of passengers are reported to have jumped into the river and swam across to save their lives. The Principal of the Engineering College who saw the boat sinking reports that about 200 passengers were rescued by his staff."

In Mahe
MAHAJAN SABHA OFFICE RAIDED

TELLICHERRY, Nov. 20, (UPI): Capt. Bauhard, the Pondicherry Police, Chief, with the help of the French Indian police, raided yesterday the office and headquarters of the Mahajan Sabha in Mahe, according to reports received here from Mahe.

It is reported that the Sabha office, which had been kept closed for some time was broken open by the Police who removed important officials records of the Sabha and destroyed some papers, including photographs of national leaders.

It may be recalled that Captain Bouhard came to Mahe to re-establish the French authority in the colony after the collapse of the local administration consequent to the mass uprising on October 21.

BELGIAN INDUSTRIALISTS FOR DELHI

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20, (Reuter): A mission of fourteen Belgian Industrialists left here by air this morning for a tour of India and Pakistan. They are due to arrive in Delhi on November 23.

Fixing Fair Wages

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): The Central Advisory Council today decided to appoint a central committee to determine the principles on which fair wages would be based and to suggest the lines on which the principles should be implemented. The committee is to report by the middle of January, 1949.

The employers will be represented on the committee by Sir Homi Mody Sir Shri Ram, Sir Padampat Singhania and Sir Biren Mookerjee, the workers by Messrs. Ashok Mehta, Khandubhai Desai, V. B. Karnic and Anjaiappa, and the Government by one representive each from the Ministries of Finance, Industry and Supply and Labour.

SENTENCES ON JAP WAR LEADERS

—:o:—

MacArthur Thinks They Are Too Severe

TOKYO Nov. 20, (Reuter): General Douglas MacArthur Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, thinks the sentences of the International Military Tribunal on the 25 Japanese war leaders "very heavy" but has given no indication that he is considering a reduction, well-informed sources said today.

The Tribunal sentenced Hideki Tojo, wartime Premier, and six others to be hanged, sixteen to life imprisonment one to twenty years and one to seven years.

EXPORT OF IMPORTED DYE-STUFFS TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (UPI): The Government of India has decided to permit the export of dye-stuffs, imported from soft currency areas, in reasonable quantities to Pakistan by (1) dealers possessing trading licences issued by the Textile Commissioner, prior to partition and who have established organisations to sell dye-stuffs in Pakistan, and (2) importers who are sole agents for India and Pakistan of exporters abroad and who process and re-pack imported dye-stuffs for distribution in the areas now covered by Pakistan.

Applications supported by documentary evidence should be made to the Export Trade Control authorities at the ports and the Export Trade Controller Amritsar, for consideration. No applications will be entertained by the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi, direct. Parties who have applied previously should renew their applications, if they are eligible.

CHAUDHURY AND BAKHLE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): Major-General J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor and Mr. D. S. Bakhle Chief Civil Administrator, Hyderabad State, who have arrived in New Delhi, held consultations with the officials of the States and Defence Ministries today.

It is believed that besides administrative problems relating to Hyderabad revised terms to replace the existing Stand-still Agreement scheduled to expire on Novermer 29 were discussed at today's conference.

It is futher stated that the question regarding the proposed trial of Kasim Razvi in conection with the alleged murder of Shoebullah Khan, was also discussed.

Major-General Choudhury and Mr. Bakhale will meet His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalacharier, Governor General and Sardar Patel, Dep. Prime Minister before returning to Hyderabad tomorrow.

TRUMAN TO MEET MARSHALL ON MONDAY

KEY WEST, Nov. 20, (U.P.A.): President Truman will meet with Secretary of State George Marshall at 12-30 p.m. Monday in Washington for important talks on the world peace situation, W. Averell Harriman roving Ambassador for the European Recovery Programme is also to see the President Monday.

SURAT 'JARI' INDUSTRY STRIKE

SURAT, November 20. (A.P.I.): The "jari" producing cottage industry in Surat—second in importance in the world only to that in Lyons in France—has been nearly paralysed by the strike of about 10,000 workers from its 1,500 big and small factories, which has been continuing for the past few days.

It was started on November 10 by 4,000 labourers working in their homes on material supplied by factory-owners. These labourers demanded restoration of the rate of Rs. 38/4 per 100 tolas of jari processed, which they said had been agreed upon between themselves and their employers a year ago.

Six days later, on November 16, fine jari workers, also numbering 4,000, stopped work making various demands. Another 2,000 workers from other departments have now laid down their tools "in sympathy".

MORE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED

The strike, if it continues much longer, may throw out of employment about 20,000 other workers who are still at their jobs but whose work depends on the production turned out by those now on strike.

A spokesman of the manufacturers said today that the demands had been made only on some of the employers, who would be at a disadvantage compared to others. The Government ought to enquire into the working of the whole industry, he said.

LOSS OF PAKISTAN CUSTOMS

Meanwhile Pakistan, hitherto, the biggest buyer of imitation jari from Surat, appears to have virtually stopped purchasing the commodity and it is stated that stocks valued at rupees twenty lakhs have accumulated with the manufacturers.

Two officers of the Bombay Government's Labour Department are now here studying the view-points of both the manufacturers and the strikers. They are expected to make a report shortly to the Labour Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

LAJPAT RAI DAY IN DELHI

The 20th death anniversary of Late Lala Lajpat Rai was observed in Delhi, when Sardar Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya attended a commemoration meeting.

No Wages For Days Of Closure Due To Coal Shortage

Industrial Tribunal Turns Down C. P. Textile Workers' Demand

NAGPUR, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): The claim advanced by textile workers of three mills in the Central Provinces and Berar for compensation for the period during which the mills were closed in 1947, owing to shortages of coal supplies, has been rejected by Justice J. R. Mudholkar, Chairman of the Industrial Tribunal.

The claim was in respect of a period of 132, 14 and 13 days, when the two mills at Akola and one at Highanghat remained closed owing to coal shortages, after due notice to employees.

BETTER DEAL FOR SCAVENGERS

Far-reaching changes calculated to better the lot of scavengers in the Province in the employ of 102 Municipal Committees and Local Bodies are announced in the award given today by Mr. P. B. Sarvate, Chairman of the Tribunal, after thorough investigations into the conditions of work and living of sweepers' families at a number of places in the Province.

INDIAN ENVOYS TO E. C. A. F. E. SESSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (UPI): The Indian delegation to the session of E.C.A.F.E. to be held at Lapstone, near Sydney, Australia, from Monday, Nov. 29, will be composed of:

Representative—Mr. C. C. Desai (Secretary, Ministry of Commerce).

Alternate representative—Mr. B. R. Sen.

Advisers—Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Mr. S. Bhoothalingam and Mr. G. P. Pillai.

Mr. Pillai will also be the Secretary of the delegation.

TEXTILES EXPORTS TO PAKISTAN

Merchants To Demand Permission

BOMBAY, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): An Association of textile exporters to Pakistan has been formed in Bombay. A statement issued by Mr. K. J. Wallia on behalf of the Association today said:—

"Upon seeing reports in the newspapers of the Government of India's intention to export cotton textiles to Pakistan on their own account, exporters formed an Association last week. Yesterday they held a meeting, which was largely attended, at the hall of the Mulji Jetha Market. It was felt that the Government were wrong in trying to eliminate merchants from their rightful business, especially when practically all of them have been rendered idle on account of the recently imposed control on textiles. The merchants expressed complete surprise at the Government's decision as the merchants claim to have successfully exported 50 per cent of the total recent exports to Pakistan. A Delegation of the Association will shortly wait on the Textile Commissioner to put forward its just demands to handle all textiles export to Pakistan".

FIVE SUDANESE KILLED IN ELECTION DISTURBANCES

KHARTOUM, Nov. 20, (Reuter): Five Sudanese were killed in election disturbances at Atbara on the Nile, it was announced here today, pro-Egyptian parties staged a demonstration there yesterday.

The Sudanese Government has ordered an immediate enquiry.

FAIR TREATMENT TO MINORITIES

Liaquat Ali's Appeal To Dacca Officials

DACCA, Nov. 19, (A.P.I.): Addressing Central and Provincial Government officials here this evening Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan said that it was not enough for them that they were not merely just and fair to the minorities but they should go a step further and be generous.

Reminding them of the sacred words of the Quaid-i-Azam in which he had assured the minorities of fair just and generous treatment the Prime Minister exhorted the officers to live up to that ideal.

Justice and fairness to every member of the State regardless of his caste or creed, was an essential teaching of Islam and it was up to the officers who came in intimate contact with the people to put those tenets into practice.

Arguments In Mahatma Murder Trial

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): Arguments in the Mahatma Gandhi murder trial will commence on November 25, it is learnt.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND COLLECTIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): Contributions to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund collected by the Bombay Committee of the Fund totalled Rs. 17,43,202-12-4 on Saturday.

U. S. Partial Support To Bernadotte Plan

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuter): The United States today gave qualified support to the Bernadotte Plan for a final settlement in Palestine—already approved by Britain—but with modifications in its territory awards.

Dr. Philip Jessup, American Delegate, gave the United Nations Political Committee a preliminary review of his country's views—understood to be only an interim statement pending talks between President Truman and Secretary of State George Marshall in Florida on Monday.

He said the boundaries set in the original United Nations Palestine Plan should be maintained, but the Jews should be prepared to trade any additional territory they had gained against other parts of Palestine.

CHIEF TRUCE OBSERVER IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (UPI): General William Riley, chief truce observer, arrived here today to begin steps for carrying out neutralization of the Negev.

He saw Israel Colonel Yigal Yudin and Foreign Office representative Reuven Shiloah, and planned to go on to Gaza to see Egyptian commanders on the question of demarcations

FRENCH DOCKERS' STRIKE POSTPONED

Federation To Negotiate With Government

PARIS, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): The nation-wide strike of French dockers which the Communist-led Dockers Federation had called for Monday was today postponed pending negotiations, it was learned at the Federation's headquarters here tonight.

Negotiations will take place next week and the Federation's Executive Commission with which the strike decision lies will meet on Wednesday.

TROOPS PATROL

Army motor cyclists and jeep-loads of troops and police patrolled Dunkirk streets today after ejecting Communist strikers from dockside barricades at dawn.

Unresisting dockers watched silently while 3,000 security troops pulled down improvised barricades and took over strike headquarters, a steel walled fortress built by the Germans during the occupation.

The Communist-led General Confederation of Labour immediately called a protest strike of all Dunkirk workers for Monday. They had already called a nationwide, unlimited dock strike to start the same day.

With armed guards mounted at every entrance, and solders in grey carriers and lorries standing by, north African troops took over all Dunkirk dock installations and began unloading ships Notices were posted calling on the dockers to resume work on Monday.

DUTCH MISSION TO INDONESIA

Bid To Resolve Differences With Republic

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20. (Reuter): Holland is sending a strong Cabinet delegation to the Netherlands East Indies to seek a "Definite solution" of the three-year-old dispute with the Republicans, it was officially announced today.

The delegation, which leaves shortly, will include Foreign Minister Dr. D. U. Stikker, recently from a ten-day peace mission to Indonesia, and Overseas Territories Minister M. N. J. M. Sassen.

A Dutch Cabinet 'communique' this morning said it was decided to send the mission "after a profound study of the Foreign Minister's report that there was still a chance to reach agreement with the Indonesian Republic in a short time through negotiation on the basis laid down by the Government".

SEPARATE STATE FOR EAST JAVA

The Dutch news agency, "Aneta" reported from Batavia today that a conference of Java leaders had decided to form a "State of East Java," which will take in about 8,000,000 Javanese and Madudese.

A Dutch army "communique" issued in Batavja today said Indonesian Communist insurgents had broken through a Republican encircling movement in north-east Republican Java and appear to be advancing towards Grobogan, near Purworari, North Central Java.

Preparations have been made by the Communists near Waduk to demolish the waterworks and flood the important town of Odjonegoro, the Dutch said.

Jawahar Brings Formula From London?

INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH COMMONWEALTH

President Of Republic To Be Representative Of King

WHAT MAVLANKAR TOLD LONDON CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, NOV. 20 (API): THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT NEHRU, SINCE HIS RETURN FROM LONDON HAS BEEN DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF INDIA'S FUTURE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMONWEALTH, IN THE CONGRESS PARTY MEETINGS, THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AND WITH HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Meanwhile, it is understood, he has also been in touch with Mr. Attlee so that the latter may be in a position to consult with other Dominion leaders on the matter. Such mutual consultations are regarded as highly essential since the kind of association the Indian Republic may have with the Commonwealth may entirely change the concept of the Commonwealth as understood hitherto.

DRAFT FORMULA

Lobby talks today indicated the existence of a Draft formula on the future relationship between India and the Commonwealth. Details of the formula which at present is the centre of high level discussions in Delhi and between Delhi and London, are not available. But it is emphasised that it is "very much of a draft" without an air of finality about it. It is understood that the draft was the outcome of the Prime Minister's discussions in London with Mr. Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps and certain Dominion statesmen.

It is believed that the Draft contains no specific proposal fixing the future Indian Republic's place in the Commonwealth set-up but merely indicate the possible approaches to a solution of the problem of Indo-Commonwealth relationship. It is generally assumed in informed quarters that the formula seeks to devise a method by which India will continue to be a member of the Commonwealth without any prejudice to her domestic and external policies.

The various approaches to the problem suggested in the Draft are the subject of continuous discussions, and it will take some time before these take final shape.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Some of the main alternatives under consideration are believed to be the signing of a treaty with Britain governing mutual relations and the adoption of the "Dual Citizenship" concept which would maintain the link with the Commonwealth.

The first does not appear to have found much favour, since it is considered that a treaty may lead to international entanglements. The second alternative, that of dual citizenship, appears to be more acceptable at the moment as it would also maintain the link with Indians abroad in the dominions and colonies.

Dual citizenship it is explained, enables the people of each of the independent nations of the Commonwealth to have a primary status as citizens of their own country and also a common status as members of the wider association of the peoples comprising the Commonwealth. The British Nationality Act which was passed early this year, is based on the principle of "Dual Citizenship". It is considered likely that India may pass some such legislation whereby Commonwealth citizenship is recognised on a reciprocal basis.

POSITION OF KING

The present link with the Crown will become tenuous and practically cease when India becomes a republic. The accredition of Indian ambassadors abroad by the King will cease, and this function will be taken over by the future President of the Indian Republic. However, the King, by virtue of the constitutional fact of being the first citizen of the Commonwealth, will continue to enjoy that status.

It is understood that a suggestion is under consideration whereby the President of the Indian Republic will be designated as the King's representative in India in regard to all matters affecting Commonwealth citizens in India. It is unlikely that any provision in this regard will be incorporated in India's Constitution. It is more probable that it will be the subject of a formal declaration by the King.

MAVLANKAR'S VIEW

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

To a question at a Congress workers meeting whether India would remain in the Commonwealth the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar replied that he could not say emphatically whether she will join it. He said he made it clear at the Parliamentary Conference, which met under the presidentship of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, that India would not join a Commonwealth based on racial distinction.

Equally, he said, such the Commonwealth cannot be a real Commonwealth only by dropping the name 'British'. It should be based on true Commonwealth principles. In a sense that it should be a true World Commonwealth Organisation, which even Russia should be invited to join.

But, he said the final decision rested with the Indian Constituent Assembly.

YEAR'S LEASE OF LIFE TO 'LITTLE ASSEMBLY'

PARIS, Nov. 20, (Reuter): The minor political committee of the General Assembly voted to continue for another year the "Little Assembly" against Eastern Bloc opposition.

The "Little Assembly" is the General Assembly's interim committee charged with making preliminary studies of important problems put to the General Assembly.

Soviet and other Eastern delegates, voting against continuance of the "Little Assembly" for another year declared that it was designed to shortcircuit the Security Council, where the veto operates.

CEYLON REBUFF TO RUSSIA

LONDON, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): The Ceylon Government have decided to turn down the Russian offer to purchase the entire rubber output of Ceylon, it is reliably learnt here.

This decision, it is stated, was taken after both Britain and the United States had expressed grave misgivings on the ground that rubber was an essential war material.

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): An Inter-Dominion Conference between India and Pakistan will be held in New Delhi on Monday, November 22, followed by a conference of the defence secretaries of the two Dominions at Karachi on November 26, it is learnt.

The Indian delegation will include the Defence Secretary, Mr. H. M. Patel Messrs. V Jagannathan, N. V. Rangachari and Bhatnagar, of the Partition Secretariat, the Communications Secretary, Mr. V K. R Menon, and the Finance Secretary, Mr. K. R. K. Menon.

PANDIT NEHRU IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Nov. 20. (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived in Srinagar this morning at 10-0 a.m., in the Governor-General's Dakota plane He was accompanied by Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi, Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir and Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, President of the Bharat Sena Sevak Samiti.

At the air port Panditjee was received by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Kashmir Premier, Lt. General Cariappa, Major-General Kulwant Singh, Major-General Thimayya, and State Minister and high civil and military officers

From the aerodrome Panditjee and party drove to the State Guest House.

Pandit Nehru will return to Delhi tomorrow.

It is learnt that a high-level conference, in which Kashmir Ministers and high military officers will participate, will be held in Srinagar today. Pandit Nehru will attend the conference

POPULAR MINISTRY FOR PATIALA

State Congress To Submit New Formula At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20, (U.P.I.): Negotiations for the formation of a popular Ministry to replace the present Caretaker Government in Patiala and East Punjab States' Union will be resumed in New Delhi tomorrow on the basis of an agreed formula, it is learnt.

According to the present formula, the Congress Party will have fifty per cent seats in the Cabinet, Akali Party 25 per cent and the Lok Seva Sangh 25 per cent. The Congress Party which demanded during the last negotiations that the Prime Minister should be one of their Party-men and did not yield till the breakdown of the negotiations, have now left it to Sardar Patel to nominate the Prime Minister of the Union.

'BERLIN CRISIS WON'T BE SOLVED THIS YEAR'

PARIS, Nov. 20, (U.P.A.): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, chief of the Indian delegation to the United Nations predicted today the Berlin crisis will not be solved this year.

In an exclusive United Press of America interview the silver-haired sister of India's Prime Minister Nehru dismissed the recent appeal to the Big Four powers by United Nations President H. V. Evatt and Secretary General Trygve Lie as "futile."

Mrs. Pandit said: "An approach seeking settlement cannot be successful unless the main parties concerned get together. And at the moment they are far apart." She indicated she felt the big powers do not want to move closer now.

She said she had heard nothing of reports she might be sent to Washington as India's ambassador and said she planned to return to her present post Ambassador to Russia when the General Assembly ends. Mrs. Pandit added: "I am in the Indian diplomatic service so I may go anywhere."

Stop Press

W. INDIES DECLARED AT 283 FOR 7 WTS.

KARACHI, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): West declared their first innings at 283 for seven wickets at tea time today, the second day of their match against Sind a magnificent century by Carew his first of the tour, was the feature of the day's play at close Sind had made 23 for one wicket.

PRAGUE ARRESTS

PRAGUE, Nov. 20 (Reuter): Two members of the British Embassy Staff in Prague were arrested on Thursday on the Czech-Austrian border when Customs officers stopped an Embassy lorry being driven to Vienna, it was learned here tonight.

SPAAK TO FORM NEW CABINET

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20 (Reuter): M. Paul Henri Spaak, Premier and Foreign Minister in the Belgian Cabinet which resigned yesterday, tonight agreed to try to form a new Government.

"MONROE DOCTRINE" FOR INDIA

Wilson College Debate On Commonwealth Issue

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Less than fifty persons in an audience of over 600 favoured India continuing to remain within the British Commonwealth when that question formed the theme of a debate between past and present students of the Wilson College this evening. Mr. Justice M. V. Desai acted as the "Speaker."

Advocates of the proposition, "India should remain in the British Commonwealth", based their arguments on maxims of "convenience and expediency" and dwelt on the impossibility of this country remaining neutral in a world divided between two hostile blocs while supporters of the "Quit Commonwealth" stand described the Commonwealth as "a farce" and "the instrument of white imperialism" and marshalled their forces to prove that India could remain within that framework only at the cost of her self-respect honour and sovereignty.

Nearly a hundred women students of the College voted solidly against the resolution. Eight speakers participated in the debate.

NO PLACE FOR NEUTRALITY

Prof. P. A. Wadia moving the proposition said that India could not afford to practice neutrality in a world or warring and antoganistic camps. It was convenient and expedient for her to remain in the British Commonwealth and get the benefit of the armed forces of Britain and the United States in the case of another war. India's ties with Britain, he pointed out, were not built in a day but dated back to more than 150 years. Could they be wiped out in a day? India would only harm herself by such precipitate action. But the fact remained that "the British association will remain, for good or ill, for a long time to come."

Strongly opposing the proposition, Mr. Koneri, a student of the College, said membership in the British Commonwealth would necessarily result in checks on the unfettered movement of India's foreign policy which she had produly decided to fashion as a free nation. He referred to Mr. Churchill's words that if India did not remain within the Commonwealth she would be treated as a foreign country. His threat, the speaker said, should have an object lesson for India.

WHY INDIA SHOULD KEEP OUT

Mr. Koneri held that India should keep out of the Commonwealth in order to save herself from being embroilin another war "which is brewing round the corner." She had a mission to fulfill—the propagation of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. In spite of her individualistic role in world affairs, India could have strong ties with Britain by a direct treaty. "I will rather prefer India to be a lover than a husband" he said.

Professor Pratapgiri refuted the idea that membership for India in the Commonwealth meant only a place of inferiority. He said that the conception of the British empire had changed in another war "which is brewing expediency, India should remain with Britain on whose side are the progressive nations of the west," he pleaded.

DIVIDE AND RULE TACTICS

Miss Motwane, denounced the supporters of the proposition as being insensitive to the policy of the British in India in the past. Their "divide and rule" tactics had resulted in the bifurcation of India. In recent months, Britain had taken a definitely anti-Indian stand in the U.N. debates on Kashmir and Hyderabad, even going to the extent of indirectly favouring Pakistan. These things, Miss Motwane believed clearly demonstrated that any alliance between Britain and India could not be unsullied by past suspicions and policies. She pointed out that Britain and other 'white' members of the Commonwealth were even now tacitly supporting the racial segregation measures of South Africa and Australia. "India going to such a Commonwealth for friendship is like a man going to a fountain which is dry" she declared amidst cheers.

Dr. J. C. Daruwala said that realism and not mere sentiment should guide Indians in deciding the course before them. While being conscious of the wrongs done to India by Britain, it had to be realised that we could not stand alone in the international world. If war was declared, India could still secede from the Commonwealth, as her membership in that body was not of an obligatory character. Mr. Baruvala drew attention to the fact that India had better chances of getting back her huge sterling debts from Britain by remaining in the Commonwealth. "I would rather be a straightforward husband than a surreptitious lover, hiding his head in disgrace, not knowing what will happen at any moment" (Loud Laughter and Cheers).

Miss Minbattiwala said that the dangers of India remaining neutral could be minimised and negatived by her assuming the leadership of an Asiatic Bloc as suggested by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. She was pledged to lead and emancipate the suffering colonial nations of Asia and she could not perform this great task by remaining a member of the British Commonwealth many of whose adherents were still following a policy of racial exploitation. "Are we to forget suffering Indonesia and bleeding Malaya, to whose support we are pledged and join the British Commonwealth which is rushing towards a war in defence of imperialism?" she asked.

Supporting the resolution Mr. P. N. Shah an ex-student, pointed out that Burma after leaving the Commonwealth was now seeking aid from outside to quell internal disorder and rebellion. He said Burma's fate should act as a finger of warning to India.

"There is only one policy for India and that is the policy of isolationism. Nehru has said that India is the rising star of the East. Remember a star always rises alone" said Mr. Henderson who argued that by continuing to remain in the Commonwealth India would be "bartering away her honour which she won at the cost of blood sweat, toil and tears." He stated that racial arrogance was still a feature of the British Commonwealth.

The proposition was put to vote and declared rejected by a huge majority.

Congress Triumphs In Broach Civic Elections

BROACH, Nov. 19, (API): Congress had a sweeping success in the Broach Town Municipal Elections where the nominees of the Congress swept the polls, capturing 29 out of 30 seats, the remaining one going to an Independent Parsi candidate.

The Congress had already captured 28 seats uncontested including eight Muslim seats, but for the remaining two seats, one Muslim and one Parsi Independent candidates opposed the official Congress nominees.

In the polling which took place here yesterday, the Independent Muslim candidate was defeated, while the Independent Parsi candidate successfully contested.

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WORLD FELLOWSHIP WEEK

An international social function marking the close of the week of Prayer and World Fellowship which commenced last week-end was held on Friday evening.

The function was jointly arranged by the city Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. (From left to right): The Portuguese Consul, Lady Kikson and the American Consul.

HEATED DEBATE IN UNESCO SESSION

Tussle Over Admission Of Jewish Observers

BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (UPI): A heated debate developed at yesterday's plenary session of the UNESCO Conference over a Lebanese proposal to refuse permission to four Jewish Organisations to have observers present at the Conference.

The motion was supported by Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq and in substance also by Iran and Mexico, while it was opposed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and a number of other countries.

Intervening in the debate, the leader of the Indian Delegation, Professor Radhakrishnan, made a moving appeal to the Lebanese Delegation not to press their proposal and vindicate the great traditions of hospitality, generosity and tolerance for which the Arab countries are famous, Professor Radhakrishnan's plea was warmly supported by Turkey.

It was only after a meeting of the heads of Delegations that a compromise was arrived at and the Lebanese Delegation withdrew the proposal, thus restoring an atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness.

INDIA DEMANDS RACIAL EQUALITY

Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan (India) told the plenary session of the UNESCO Conference here that India demanded racial equality.

The Indian Government, he said, would suggest that UNESCO explore the possibilities of a comprehensive economic and financial plan for raising the standard of the educationally backward peoples and persuade the richer nations to allot sufficient funds for the purpose.

"We demand a more equitable, geographical and cultural distribution," he said. "Asia and Africa, who represent the Arabic, Indian and Chinese cultures, are awake it is regretted that in all the specialised agencies of the United Nations, not a single head comes from these areas."

4 Killed In Lorry Accident At Kurla

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Four persons including a woman were killed yesterday when a lorry ran into a ditch and turned turtle at New Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay. It is stated that the driver in an attempt to save a pedestrian swerved the lorry to the right. Suddenly he lost control and the vehicle went into the ditch. Three of the persons killed were the occupants of the lorry, while the fourth was an unknown pedestrian. The names of the persons killed are Wana Waugh, Raghu and Sayabhai.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Juda Jacob Gubbay, a Jewish businessman, fell from the third floor of his residence, Frame Court at Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombay, yesterday and died immediately. Police enquiries revealed that the deceased was suffering from some chronic disease for the last one month as a result of which he used to pass sleepless nights. He also used to take sleeping tablets occasionally. Suicide is suspected by the police.

India's Amendment On South-West Africa Lost

PARIS, November 19 (Reuter): India's amendment on South-West Africa was lost by 22 votes to 21, with eleven abstentions, in the Trusteeship Committee tonight.

India had recommended, among others things, that South-West Africa be placed under Trusteeship, that that pending such action South-West Africa submit annually to the United Nations a report on its administration, that the Union should not proceed with measures "which though described as closer political association, amount to the integration of the territory into South Africa," and that a commission appointed by the Trusteeship Council visit South-West Africa to observe conditions there and report back.

The resolution which was finally adopted by 36 votes to one reads as follows:

"The General Assembly takes note of the observations of the Trusteeship Council on South-West Africa as contained in the Council's report and requests the Secretary-General to transmit these observations to the Government of the Union of South Africa.

"Maintains its recommendations of the 14th December 1946, and 1st November 1947, that South-West Africa be placed under the Trusteeship system and notes with regret that these recommendations have not been carried out; takes note of the statement of the representative of the Union of South Africa that it is the intention of the Union Government to continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the mandate; takes note of the assurance given by the representative of the Union of South Africa that the proposed new arrangement for closer association of South-West Africa with the Union does not mean incorporation and will not mean absorption of the territory by the administering authority.

"Recommends without prejudice to its resolution of 14th December 1946, and 1st November 1947 that the Union of South Africa, until agreement is reached with the United Nations regarding the future of South-West Africa, will continue to supply annually information on its administration of South-West Africa, and requests the Trusteeship Council to continue to examine such information and to submit its observations thereon to the General Assembly."

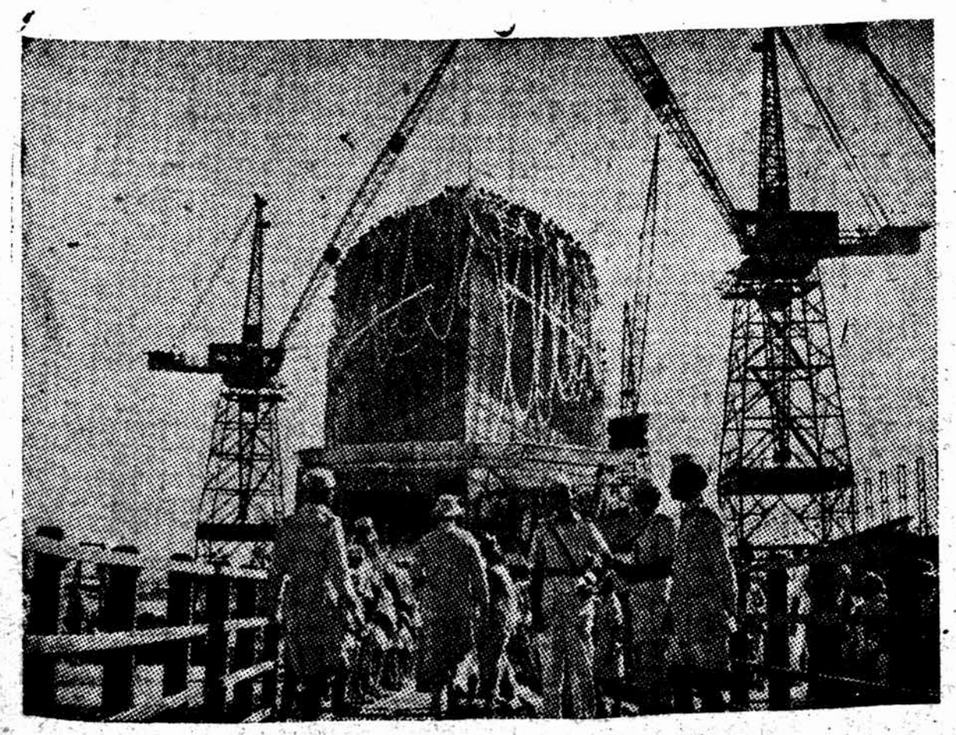
REV. MICHAEL SCOTT IN PARIS

Reveals Story How He Left South Africa

PARIS, Nov. 20, (Reuter): The Rev. Michael Scott, former London curate and "protector" of African tribesmen, who was refused permission to leave South Africa recently when he declined to surrender his passport, has arrived in Paris. Mr. Scott said here he could not secure a seat on any of the regular planes from Johannesburg after being prevented from leaving on November 6 so he went by car to Rhodesia.

"There I managed to charter a plane to the Belgian Congo and finally managed to secure an air passage by Sabena line" he said.

"JALAPRABHA" IN DRY-DOCK



Sardar Patel Launches 'Jala Prabha' By Wireless

NEW DELHI Nov 20 (UPI) Launching the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's second 8,000-ton vessel, s.s. "Jala Prabha" from the Irwin Amphitheatre, New Delhi by wireless this morning Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Deputy Prime Minister of India expressed the hope that this ship, going out to various countries of the world carrying the Indian tricolour flag would enhance India's prestige and honour.

The launching ceremony—done by wireless—was the first of its kind in India and was performed in a quiet but impressive manner before a distinguished gathering consisting of His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General of India, dignitaries of foreign embassies, Cabinet Ministers Members of the Indian Parliament and high-ranking officials and non-officials. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India could not attend the function as he left for Srinagar early this morning.

According to plan, the Deputy Prime Minister was to have pressed the button at 9.45 a.m., when the signal was to be received at the Vizagapatam ship-yard immediately and the 'Jala Prabha' was to have slipped alongside the slipway into the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal at 9.47 a.m. but the programme was delayed because the tide was not yet up. However, Sardar Patel named the ship and blessed the same.

While addressing the distinguished gathering present at the Irwin Amphitheatre Sardar Patel said that he would have been very glad to be present at Vizagapatam the birth place of the "Jala Prabha" but his physical health being not very satisfactory the ceremony had to be performed from New Delhi. He thanked the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. who made the wireless arrangements in this connection.

FIGHT AGAINST ODDS

Continuing Sardar Patel said: "The importance of the shipping industry in any programme of national reconstruction is self-evident. The fight against heavy odds which we all, particularly the Scindia organisation, have had to put up for securing a place for India in the shipping world was hard and determined. The launching of the first ship from Vizagapatam in last March was in itself a triumph of persistence over adversity, of faith over scepticism, and of hope over despair. The launching of the second ship so soon after the first marks an achievement of which Shri Walchand and his organisation can well be proud."

"The history of Vizagapatam Yard itself bears testimony to what I have stated here though the foundation stone of the Vizagapatam Yard was laid in 1941, the progress of work was interrupted and severely retarded owing to the war, but the Scindias persisted doggedly and by 1947 the work had progressed to a stage when the Shipyard consisted two shipways or berths for building ships together with other necessary capital and technical equipment. At present the Yard has a building on city of three 8,000 tonners as has been just mentioned. What is even more important is the Scindias have not been content with setting up an organisation and machinery suitable for their immediate needs alone; on the other hands, they have made full allowance in their planning for future expansion.

WALCHAND'S SPEECH

Requesting the Deputy Prime Minister to launch the ship Mr. Walchand Hirachand said, the occasion marked, as it were the second milestone in the history of Indian shipbuilding enterprise. The first vessel was launched by the Prime Minister at Vizagapattam in March last.

Stating that in the past the Scindias often used to turn to the Sardar for advice in difficult situation, Mr. Walchand recalled that always the Sardar had advised them to fight for the cause of a national mercantile marine. Some ten years ago, the Sardar had said that the safeguards for foreigners which had stood in the way of development of Indian shipping would be broken. These words had today come true. Since August 15, last year, the Indian National Flag was flying over all Indian ships.

Referring to the shipyards at Vizagapattam Mr. Walchand said that from 1949 onwards the shipyards could build three ships every year. Even when the Government evolved and implemented a dynamic policy for completing the yard, they would be able to build only eight to ten ships a year aggregating about 50,000 gross tons. Even when it was attained, it would be very small, as the country's aim was to reach the target of about two million gross tons as soon as possible.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Winter Term To Include Courses In Economics And Political Theory

The Winter term of Adult Education Classes, conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will begin from Monday, November 22.

The programme of work for the term which lasts till February 10, 1949 includes two two-year courses in Economics and Political Theory; Language courses, both Junior and Senior in German, Greek, Italian Latin Spanish French, Hindustani, Gujerati and Bengali; A Terminal course in Fundamentals of Psycho-analysis; and special course in Radio Communication, Public speaking, Elements of Photography and Radio Servicing.

The classes will be held at the Elphinston College, St. Xavier's College, Wilson College, Alexandra Girl's English Institution, Radio Electric Institute, Anjuman-I-Islam High School, A Fazalbhoy Technical Institute and Ramnarain Ruia College at Dadar.

The fee is one rupee per course per subject.

Further information may be obtained from the B.P.A.E. Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136 Apollo Street, Museum East, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS, Nov. 20, (A.P.I.): "The Government of India have decided to construct one million houses for the working class people in the country and they are at present working out the financial and administrative details of the scheme", Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi. Minister in charge of Labour, told the Madras Legislative Council, at question time today.

Second Milestone In Our Shipbuilding Enterprise, Says Walchand

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India launched from New Delhi by wireless the S. S. Jalaprabha of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company on Saturday morning at Vizagapatam.

Sri Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Co-presenting a silver casket to the Sardar on the occasion and inviting him to launch the ship said:—

On behalf of the Scindia Organisation, I have great pleasure in welcoming you this morning and thanking you all for gracing this function in connection with the launching of the second 8,000-tonner built in India. We are particularly indebted to you, Your Excellency Shri Rajagopalachari, for having honoured us by gracing the function this morning.

SECOND MILESTONE

This occasion marks, as it were, the second milestone in the history of our shipbuilding enterprise. In March last, when our first vessel—s. s. Jala-Usha— was launched by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we were fortunate that he could grace the occasion at Vizagapatam in spite of his heavy pre-occupations.

In this context, Sir, we gratefully remember that as far back as 1927, we had the privilege and the pleasure of having one of our first series of ships— s. s. Jalabala — launched at Glasgow by the late Shri Vithalbhai Patel.

GANDHIJI'S BLESSINGS RECALLED

Writing in the "Young India", on that occasion, the late Mahatmaji, who blessed the Scindia Company at its very inception and encouraged it at various stages of its development, made the following encouraging observation:—

"Let us hope that Jalabala will be a precursor of many other steamers and that in the near future it would be possible to revive the old shipbuilding trade of India and for some patriot to perform the ceremony of launching an Indian-built ship on Indian waters free of fear of its being used for warring against ourselves or any other nation and free also from the greed of exploitation of any other country".

We are fortunate that we are instrumental in fulfilling Mahatmaji's hopes to some extent. Two great patriots of our time have kindly associated themselves with the launching of the first two 8000-tonners built in India.

Generally speaking, the quality of work at the shipyard is steadily improving. Today we have a complement of over 4000 workers.

SARDAR PRESSES ELECTRIC SWITCH

At 9-46 a.m. Sardar Patel pressed the electric switch at Delhi and said: "I have pleasure in naming this vessel "JALAPRABHA" and launching her at Vizagapatam by wireless. May good fortune and prosperity be with her and all those who may be connected with her".

The ship went down the shipway with the breaking of cocoanut and sprinkling of flowers.

The All India Radio gave a running commentary of scenes at Vizag.

When 'Prasad' Became Poison

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 19 (API): A confidence trickster is reported to have poisoned to death three out of four villagers, returning home in a bullock cart after selling grain in market, and robbed them of rupees four hundred, the proceeds of their day's business, at Sihora Majhouli, about 35 miles from Jubbulpore.

It is stated that the robber accosted them on their way, won their confidence by clever talk, stopped near a well on the pretext of performing puja and breaking his fast and distributed sweets saying that it was "prasad" to remove their suspicions. He too ate some of the sweets but when they did so they became unconscious and he robbed them and escaped. Three of them died later and the lone survivor reported to the police.

Pakistan Pays For Jodhpur Railway Stocks

JODHPUR, Nov. 19, (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Government of Pakistan has deposited a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India, Jodhpur Branch, today as credit in lieu of the rolling stock which is being transferred to them from here as a result of agreement arrived at between the Governments of Pakistan and Jodhpur with the help of the Government of India. The first special which takes rolling stock worth over Rs. three lakhs was scheduled to leave from here this afternoon.

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Garrard double spring gramophone motors with complete accessories are now available from your local gramophone dealer at Rs. 60/- each. Trade enquiries solicited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43-Park Mansions Park Street, Calcutta—16. (2135)

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Microscope 106M (Monocular) by Meopta, Czechoslovakia. Round centering stage. Twin-lens Abbe Condenser with Iris Diaphragm, rack-and-pinion screw and filter holder. Quadruple Nosepiece. Achromatic Objectives 10x, 45x and 1/12" Oil-immersion 105x. Huyghenian Eyepieces 6x and 10x. Detachable Mechanical Stage of new improved design. Tube of extra large diameter, suitable for Microphotography. Complete in case, available ex stock, Calcutta, out of shipment just arrived. Apply to Sole Agents in India: N.R. Sarker & Co., Ltd., 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 1. (2317)

The new Garrard models radio gram unit for use on AC mains is available from your local radio dealer at Rs. 99/- at ports, (2220A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY
Tender No. 164/701-S/2/2-P5

SEALED TENDERS are invited in the Tenderers' own form for supply of 5000 yards of Rexine or cloth imitation leather dark green width 51/52".

Quotations with samples should reach the undersigned by the 6th December 1948 in sealed envelope bearing above tender No. Ex stock delivery preferred F.O.R. despatching station.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(Stores), E. P. R., Delhi.
(2316)

BETTER SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES

Dr. K. M. AGARWAL, well-known Specialist (of Lucknow formerly of Delhi) in the treatment of eye defects without glasses by sun treatment and eye exercises will be available for consultation and treatment from 25th Nov. to 15th Dec. 1948, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. at Habib Mansion, 1st floor, at Jn. of New Queen's Road and Charni Road, Bombay, (Phone 25418). Consultation by appointment only.

From the Studios

SUBSIDY FOR BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY

"Film Missionaries" To Tour Country

(From London Correspondent)

London will shortly have a National Film Gallery, a repertory cinema showing old classics, films not generally available or a box office. A 'brain trust' has been set up by the Government to help the industry in the promotion of British films throughout the world. Fifteen years ago a British Film Institute was set up in this country. It was financed by the Cinematograph Fund, derived from funds paid under the Sunday Entertainment Act. And now the Treasury is to give it a grant of £ 70,000 to enable it "to encourage the development of the art of film, to promote its use as a record of contemporary life and manners and to foster public appreciationn". The Government has appointed a Board of Governors to take control of the Film Institute. The Board consists of 11 men and four women.

It will be the duty of the Board to promote the following four objects.

1. To capture the "missing ten millions"—the people who never go to cinema.

2. To create a larger cinema public by encouraging the industry to produce better pictures.

3. To win over the children by training teachers to act as film masters.

Chandramohan as Ravan in "Rambaan", Vijay Bhatt's newest creation.

4. To send film 'missionaries' all over the country and launch a film society in every town of more than 25,000 people.

A film library will be built up and everything done to brighten up British films.

LABOUR PARTY FILM

The Labour Party has made its own film. It is called "THEIR GREAT ADVENTER". It has been produced by National Film Association with the co-operation of the Labour Party, the T.U.C. and the Co-operative Organisation. The Film is naturally a policical film and will not be shown in ordinary commercial cinema, but will be exhibited in public halls throughout Britain. The film is a feature, made as an entertainment. The story centres round a young couple who want to get married, but the girl's parents who are rich object to their daughter marrying a working boy. The couple go to a court. The boy is represented by his M.P. who argues that parents' fears are without foundation. Every lad has prospects in Socialists Britain.

EDWARD DMYTRYK HERE

Edward Dmytryk, famous Hollywood director who has been without a job since he refused to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities whether he was a Communist is now in London. He has found a job and is already working on his new Picture "Obsession" a comedy thriller for a small company Independent Sovereign Productions who some time ago gave as "They Made Me a Fugitice". The distribution of the picture will be done by Rank's General Film Distributors. There are reports in circulation that Hollywood would try to extend its ban on Edward D. Dmytryk by preventing distribution of his pictures in U.S.A.

MOVIE MAKERS PART

Two of Britain's top film-makers, Ronald Neame and David Lean, who jointly produced "Oliver Twist", have parted. David Lean remains with Cineguild, an independent company within Rank group. Ronald Neame is forming a new unit—Ronald Neame Production. "We are parting to meet the demand for increased production", said Mr. Neame, "Together we have made only one picture as a year. As separate units we shall be able to make one each."

CHURCHILL'S PRICE

It is said that Mr. Churchill has demanded a quarter of a million for the film rights of his war memoirs. For some time negotiations have been going on between Mr. Churchill's agents and Hollywood, but it seems Americans are not inclined to pay his price. Hollywood at the moment is under a short of financial strain. Box office takings throughout the world are dropping. It is true in countries like Britain and France Americans can make money, but difficulty is they can send home only a fixed proportion of their earnings. Some time ago Mr. Churchill wrote "Richard the Lion-Hearted" for Korda. But because he demanded heavy price, it was never filmed. This is again on the market.

U. N. NEWS REEL

United Nations have cameramen who take news reels of the proceedings of the Assembly. The head of the cameramen is a Russian. American public relations officers have been protesting against his behaviour. The Russia is in charge of lighting. It is alleged by Americans that when the Russian delegate is on his feet the lighting is faultless. But when Marshal is speaking there is invariably a series of technical hitches.

"SAWAN AYA RE"

Producer-director Kishore Sahu has a penchent for originality, be it in the sphere of literature, art, costumes or locations. In his "Veer Kunal" he spent much of his time and money in excavating the facts from the historical records and monuments. The settings and costumes were symbolic of the Ashoka period.

In his latest creation, "Sawan Aya Re," which he is producing under his own banner of Hindustan Chitra, he selected the location of National hill Station to give the entrancing beauty of autumn ('sawan') for his picture. Besides the location-shooting covering the principal artistes, Rohola, Sahu himself and David, he has shot the rich beauty spots surrounding this hill Station, including the majestic Himalayas, for the background of "Sawan Aya Re."

"BHAKTA PUNDALIK"

Vishnu Cineton's latest, a mythological costume picture, "Bhakta Pundalik" is fast nearing completion at their studios at Vile Parle.

Directed by Dhirubhai Desai, the picture deals with story of the saint who while in the service of his parents made Lord Vithal to wait at the doorstep to give him a 'darshan'.

Sushil Kumar plays the title role of Pundalik. Co-starred with him are Sofia, Premlata and Pande.

Ashok Kumar Tate and Ratnaprabha Tate, brother and sister, were recipients of silver flower-pots in appreciation of their acting, at the hands of the Governor of Bombay at the "Muhurat" ceremony of the Prohibition film "Rajajna" at Eastern Studio on Nov. 7.

RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR

The "Rajkamal" studio is busy piling up its new picture, "Apna Desh" in Hindi and Tamil.

The screen-play is the work of Dewan Sharar. The music is being by Purshottam.

Pushpa, the heroine, is a newly-found song-bird who has for her share four melodious songs which are bound to allure the audience.

Umesh Sharma, Man Mohan, Keshavrao Date, Sudha Apte and Parasharam are veteran artistes, who are doing their best to contribute to the glamour of this character-picture along with Ved Prakash, Vimla, Rani, Goel, and Ishwar, who are new comers.

Another interesting part of this picture is the artistic dances directed by the "Manipuri" dance-master, Mr. Bipin Singh. It is hoped to complete the picture before the end of this year.

FAIRYLAND MOTION PICTURES

A new distributing concern under the name of Fairyland Motion Pictures with an ambitious programme of exploiting quality pictures on the Bombay screen, has just been launched at Jyoti Studios (Bombay). Mr. Karamchand, its proprietor, who is a well known figure in the film trade, has been fortunate enough to secure the rights of three box-office hits and he is busy planning to release the same in Bombay in the near future. There are Paristan Pictures' "Heer Ranjha," the immortal love-drama of the Punjab, written and produced be Wali, Ravindra Art Productions' romantic drama, "Chand Sitara", starring Manorama, Jivan and Rajan Haksar, and Punjab Film Corporation's anti-crime picture "Putli", which is fast nearing completion. Mumtaz Shanti and Yakub play the principal roles in this film, which is written and directed by Wali.

Jayvant makes a welcome return to the screen in Ramesh Pictures' "Chakori", directed by Ramnarayan Dave (producer of "Dassi") and produced by Ravindra Dave (director of "Dhamaki").

SAVARKAR DENIES CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

(Continued from page 10)

shouting all the while "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.' But even the British Government did not put Gandhiji in the dock for their crime simply because the masses respected him and were doing those very criminal acts shouting 'Gandhiji-Ki-Jai', and therefore they must have had consulted him.'

PROSECUTION'S EXAMINATION

"In this very case" he proceeded, "prosecution has examined some Gurus and guides as witnesses who told on oath that they had supplied incriminating and dangerous explosives to some of these accused and actually incited them to murderous crimes such as to take the life of Jinnah and Liaquat Ali who were till then Indian citizens during the very period of December and January last when this conspiracy is alleged to have been hatched. Nevertheless even such admittedly criminal association could not persuade the prosecution to infer that the accused must have consulted these witnesses in this conspiracy too and that the latter also must be held as incriminated in this crime. But I do say that it is absurd and highly unfair that the same prosecution should infer nay, assert dogmatically that even the legitimate correspondence and association which Apte and Godse had with me years ago warrants the inference that they must have consulted me in this conspiracy and therefore I should be held as incriminated in it. I do not attribute motives. But the prosecution evidence itself of the above nature, based only on 'must have been' and 'would not have been, type of surmises, makes it abundantly clear that the more hopeless the prosecution grew in finding substantive evidence to prove their case against me, the more helplessly and recklessly they fell back on absurd inference for support to save their prestige which rightly or wrongly, they felt was at stake."

Continuing Savarkar submitted the whole fabric of the prosecution evidence rests on but two sentences only

"In the first sentence Badge says that Apte told him that I told Apte to finish Gandhi, Nehru and Suhrawardy. In the second sentence Badge says that he heard me saying 'be successful and come back' to Apte and Godse, by which he inferred that it might have referred to the first sentence told by Apte.

"NEGATIVE SIDE OF DEFENCE"

Winding up the "negative side of his defence", Savarkar submitted: "The case against me is found to rest entirely on two allegations only, the first, the uncorroborated hearsay told by the approver and the second the uncorroborated inference drawn by the approver, both of which can never be held as convincing in any court of law. I submit that the whole case against me gets automatically demolished and my innocence unquestionably established".

Drawing the attention of the Court to what he described as the "positive side of my defence", Savarkar observed: "I have been accused of so wicked a crime as to abet the murder of Gandhiji and of an incitement against the life of Pandit Nehru too. It is absolutely relevant if I try to bring to the notice of Your Honour the personal feelings I cherished regarding Gandhiji and Panditji too. I shall not refer to my relations, personal and public, with Gandhiji in the rather remote past by reciting how in 1908 Gandhiji resided in "India House" in London owned by the well-known personality, Pandit Shayamiji Krishna Varma, and placed under my management, and led by me how Gandhiji and myself lived together as friends and worked together as compatriots, how later on he paid a personal visit with his wife to me and my family and spent hours in happy talks about our old comradeship and current politics. I would not waste the time of the Court in telling how Gandhiji wrote now and then kind notes about me in "Young India" too. Because those memories would naturally be held as too distant in so far as this case is concerned. Enough to say that in spite of fundamental differences in our ideologies on some points and in virtue of close affinity of others, there ever continued a mutual respect for and a personal good-will to each other.

Proceeding, Savarkar read seven selected statements issued by him from 1940 onwards which related to (1) four years' sentence passed on Pandit Nehru in 1940, (2) arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders in August, 1942, (3) Gandhiji's fast while he was in detention in 1943, (4) murderous attack made on the life of Mr. Jinnah in 1943, (5) Gandhiji's 75th birthday, (6) Kasturba's death in 1944 and (7) release of Gandhiji from Agha Khan Palace

VIVISECTION OF INDIA

Clarifying his attitude regarding the Central Government, Savarkar remarked: "I had been foremost in leading the movement against the vivisection of India; but in the year 1947, our motherland was at last divided. However, although Pakistan came into existence, yet to counterbalance that loss, by far the large part of Hindustan succeeded in achieving its freedom from foreign domination. The fight for political independence in which as a soldier I too had fought, suffered and sacrificed for the last fifty years, in no measure less than any other patriotic leader in my generation, had at last been won and a free and independent Indian state was born. I felt myself blessed to have survived to see my country free. Revolutionary mentality which was inevitable and justifiable while we were struggling against an alien and armed oppression, must be instantly changed into a constitutional one if we wanted to save our state from dangerous party-strifes and civil wars. With this motto, I wished that the two leading organisations, the Congress and the Mahasabha, which were in fact coming very close to each other, should form a common front and strengthen the hands of the Central Government of our state. To that end I accepted the new National Flag. Though ill, I went to preside over the All Party Hindu Conference at Delhi and attended the Mahasabha Working Committee meeting. The majority of the veteran leaders of the Mahasabha as well as some foremost Congressite leaders had also been striving to form such a common front in co-operation with me The Mahasabha Working Committee passed a resolution to back up the Central Government. Dr. S. P. Mookerji, the Mahasabha leader, was already included in the Central Ministry and the step was appreciated by all of us."

Pointing out that Apte and Godse repudiated the Hindu Mahasabha by joining hands with the "large, active and determined section of the Hindu Sanghatanists", Savarkar said: "Evidence itself shows that Pandit Godse and Mr. Apte were men of strong convictions, sincerely devoted to the Hindu cause, critical of men and matters according to their standard of judgment, capable of initiative and willing to be led only when it suited their inclination or purpose but were the last persons to be led by the nose."

Proceeding he said that throughout the month of January, 1948, daily fever confined him to bed. "When all of a sudden, on the 30th January, the shocking news reached me that Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated at Delhi, I issued a statement which was published in leading papers in India," he added.

SUBMITS POINTS

Taking a collective and comprehensive view of the prosecution case against him, Savarkar submitted following points stood saliently out:

"(A) That, there is absolutely no direct evidence against me tracing my individual connection with or participation in the alleged conspiracy either in its conception or in any of the acts alleged to have been done in pursuance thereof.

"(B) That, nothing incriminating arms or explosives or anything of similar nature was found in my possession or power.

"(C) That, out of some ten thousand documents comprising my correspondence covering a wide period of some ten years or so, not a word or a hint could be discovered incriminating me.

"(D) That, the entire case against me rests on three or four sentences which constitute but a hearsay, that too told by approver who admits it to be an hearsay and that too stands totally uncorroborated by any independent and reliable evidence.

"(E) That, my press statements show how I held both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in high esteem for their patriotic services and sacrifices, how I denounced the British Government whenever it arrested them in our common cause, how I shared with Gandhiji even his domestic sorrows and bereavements, how I rejoiced whenever he was released, how I prayed for his long life when he attained his 75th birthday, how Gandhiji too sent his greetings to me on my 60th anniversary celebration, and how all these facts prove that any ideological or actual differences we might have had with each other were never allowed by us to degenerate into any public or personal malignity."

PRAYS FOR ACQUITTAL

He added: "That is why as soon as the sudden and shocking news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi reached me that I publicly condemned it in a press note, as a gruesome and fratricidal crime in terms unequivocal. And even today I condemn the assassination of Gandhiji in terms as unequivocal.

"In view of all these salient points I submit that the prosecution case has failed to prove according to the standard and measure of proof required in a criminal case any of the charges levelled against me.

Judge Questions Savarkar

After Veer Savarkar, accused No. 7 in the Mahatma Gandhi Murder Case had read out his statement, he was questioned by the Special Judge.

Judge: About two or three days after the end of the first week of January, Madanlal told Dr. Jain that you had heard about his exploits at Ahmednagar and had sent for him When Madanlal came to you, you had a talk with him for two hours, patted him on the back and said, "carry on" Would you like to suggest anything?

Savarkar: This is all false. I did not see him at all.

Savarkar added that he had no knowledge about Miss Modak's dropping Nathuram Godse and Apte in front of his house on January 14. He also denied that Nathuram Godse and Apte went to his house the same day at about 9-0 p.m. with a bag containing some explosives and left shortly after.

Judge: On January 15, in the compound of Dikshitjee Maharaj, Apte told Badge, in the presence of Nathuram Godse, that you had decided that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit and Mr. Suhrawardy should be finished and had entrusted the work to them Have you any suggestions to make in this connection?

Savarkar: This is entirely false. I did not say any such thing to Apte or to anybody else.

Judge: On January 17, Nathuram Godse, Apte and Badge went to your house. Godse and Apte went upstairs and Badge waited in the waiting room downstairs. Godse and Apte came back after five or ten minutes followed by you when you said "Be successful and come"?

Savarkar: This is all false.

Judge: After they had returned from your house, Apte told Badge and Godse in the car that you had predicted that Gandhiji's 100 years over and that there was no doubt that their work would be successfully finished.

Savarkar: I do not know what Apte said on his own behalf to some one. I did not say any such thing to anybody at any time.

TELEPHONE CALL TO DAMLE

Judge: On January 19 last at about 9-20 a.m. a telephone call was booked fom Delhi 8024 to Bombay 60201 which is your number, for Damle and Kasar

Savarkar: I know nothing about the booking of this telephone call. Damle is my Secretary and Kasar my body guard. Bombay 60201 is my number The prosecution evidence is that it was a personal call for Damle.

Judge: On January 31 last, a search was made in your house and a large quantity of correspondence was taken possession of by the police. The letters on exhibit in the Court are said to be a part of the correspondence seized from your house. Letters bear either the signature of Nathuram Godse, Apte or both jointly, or your signature or signatures on your behalf.

Savarkar: It is so.

Judge: You are said to have been well-acquainted with Nathuram Godse, Apte, Karkare, Madanlal and Dr Parchure.

Savarkar: Yes. I had heard of Karkare, Badge and Dr. Parchure but I do not know them personally. As regards Madanlal, I have not heard of him even. I know Nathuram and Apte

Judge: Have you heard the entire prosecution evidence against you. Would you like to say anything more to the Court?

Savarkar: Nothing more than what I have stated.

Judge: Do you want to put up evidence in defence?

Savarkar: No.

PARCHURE PLEADS INNOCENCE

But Admits Godse And Apte Visited Him

After the examination of Dr. Savarkar, Dattatraya Sadashiv Parchure, a Medical Practitioner of Gwalior and the eighth accused in the Gandhi Murder Trial, while making his statement in the Court earnestly and solemnly submitted that he was innocent of all the charges levelled against him and accordingly prayed that justice be done to him and he be acquited.

Advancing the plea that he was a Gwalior State subject and as such owed alegiance to the Gwalior Durbar, Parchure said: "The Trying Court has no jurisdiction over me, on the basis of, or inspite of any of the facts alleged against me.

"I also deny that the death of Mahatma Gandhi was in any manner, in pursuance of any conspiracy, I did not, at any time between 28-1-48 and 30-1-48, abet any act of Nathuram Godse or the act of bringng without licence from Gwalior to Delhi an automatic pistol", he added.

Saying that his confessional statement which was signed by him on February 18, 1948 was given to the Police officers "at a time when I was already infirm in body and mind" the accused submitted: "I very humbly submit that my opponents in politics have made a capital us of 'a fact'—almost irrelevant of accused No. 1 Nathuram Godse having visited Gwalior on the 28th January 1948, and 'a fact' that I also possessed a 'berretta' pistol. And feeding on a crop of rumours that had spread like wild fire in the wake of the death of Gandhiji, they have collected a troupe of hirelings and perjurers to weave around and others a story of a 'conspiracy' to murder Gandhiji.".

Replying to the evidence led by the prosecution against him, Parchure admitted that Nathuram Godse and Apte had visited his house on January 28 with a view to request him to lend some volunteers for demonstration at Delhi, he, however, added: "I categorically refused to do so. I knew that Godse and Apte had marked sympathies with the R.S.S. Sangh and Godse in particular was a prominent organiser and a loud propagandist of the Sangh through his paper "Hindu Rashtra" I had all along taken a strong objection to Mahasabha and di dno constructive work. I, therefore did not like the idea of the volunters of the Gwalior Organisation being used by them

NO PLAN TO KILL MAHATMA

Denking that there ever was any talk of revolver with him or in his presence with anybody else the accused said: "It is not true that Godse or Apte had at any time during their visit to my house told me or even suggested to me any plan to kill Gandhiji."

CONFESSIONAL STATEMENT

While giving his version of the circumstances under which he signed his confessional statement, Parchure said: "Indian Union police officials began to pay me visits in my cell, and started interrogating me. They asked all sorts of questions, and made all sorts of insinuations. I answered as far as I knew and tried to protest against the insinuations But the very next day, a Bombay police official Mr. Deulkar began giving me alternatively threats and advice. One of the threats was that all the members of my family were already taken in the custody of the police and that they, the members, were placed in similar conditions as mine. And thee advice and the only advice, was 'sign the statement that is prepared for you.' When I resisted, he said 'think of your family. All of you will suffer' I told him that I was prepared to admit that Nathuram Godse visited my house on the 28th of January. 'That will not suffice' he said. He further argued that the police had taken possession of my 'Berretta' pistol from my son Nilkanth. The police would not hesitate to substitute my pistol for the one recovered from Nathruram Godse. This threat completely floored me.

"I lay awake for the whole night, with my body in pain and my mind thoroughly demoralised I thought of my brother Shri Krishnarao, who has been a highly placed officer of the State, in incarceration. I thought of my wife and children in the inhuman atmosphere of a police custody, and last of all. I very keenly felt about my old mother. I could not think of what would happen to her, if the unscrupulous police started to harass the old pious lady of 80 years of age. The thought of my mother made me sit up in my bed. These very real threats and their cruel implications only made me realise my inability to resist. I decided to sign the statement and to spare my near and dear one from the harassment."

After Dr. Parchure had finished his statement the Court adjourned till Monday when he will be examined by the Special Magistrate.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Nov. 20

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being a Saturday. In private Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1520 with little business passing.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 20

The local cotton market after steady opening was fairly easy on moderate selling and lack of support.

February option at the opening was quoted at Rs. 599-8 and after improving at Rs. 600 sharply declined to Rs. 596-12 on increased selling and lack of buying support. At this low level there was scattered covering and the market steadied at Rs. 598.

Towards the close the market was steady with scattered buying. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	Rs. 598	12	0
I.C.C. May	590	12	0
I.C.C. July	595	8	0
I.C.C. September	596	0	0

Price Fluctuations:—
February 599-8 600 597 598-12
May 590-8 591-8 588-8 590-12
July 595 596 593 595-8.
September 595-8 596-8 593-8 596

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Indian Cotton February Contract is 870 cents below New York March at exchange rate 333.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 19

I.C.C. February highest 603 1/2 lowest 599 1/4 closing 601 1/2

I.C.C. May highest 594 lowest 591 closing 593

I.C.C July highest 598 1/2 lowest 595 1/2 closing 597 1/4

I.C.C September highest 599 lowest 596 closing 598

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 20.

After quiet opening prices in the local Bullion market ruled easy on increased selling by professional operators and absence of buying. It seems that, for the time being bears would dominate the market—as news about U.S.A. Silver prices were in their favour.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174-7 and sharply declined to Rs. 173-15 on absence of buying and increased offerings. At this level there was scattered covering and the market was quiet at Rs. 174-2 Ready Silver was done at Rs. 174-4.

Gold was steady at the opening but in sympathy with Silver declined to Rs. 112-1 after opening at Rs. 112-5 and then steadied at Rs. 112-3. Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of annas 6 at Rs. 112-9 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4. Later on there was moderate buying in Silver and the market advanced to Rs. 174-14. At this level again heavy liquidation came in and the silver declined to Rs. 174-2. Gold was quiet. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.
Forward Silver	174/2
Ready Silver	174 3
Forward Gold	112/5
Ready Gold	112/10
Sovereigns	75

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, Nov. 20

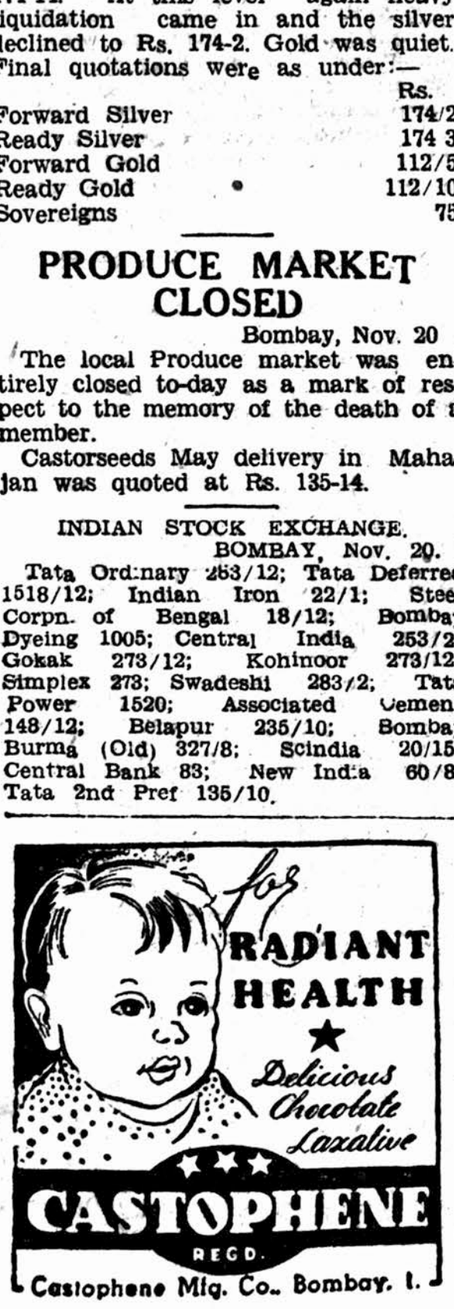
The local Produce market was entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the death of a member.

Castorseeds May delivery in Mahajan was quoted at Rs. 135-14.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Tata Ordinary 253/12; Tata Deferred 1518/12; Indian Iron 22/1; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18/12; Bombay Dyeing 1005; Central India 253/2; Gokak 273/12; Kohinoor 273/12; Simplex 273; Swadeshi 283/2; Tata Power 1520; Associated Cement 148/12; Belapur 235/10; Bombay Burma (Old) 327/8; Scindia 20/15; Central Bank 83; New India 60/8; Tata 2nd Pref 135/10.



New York Cotton Steady On Liberal Export Authorisations

WALL STREET BETTER ON PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

New York, Nov. 19

Cotton turned quiet after early modest losses on scattered hedges and liquidation. Prices then steadied on routine trade demands and covering against textile sales. Loan support influences and export potentialities continued the chief supports. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that crop loans to November 11th totalled 2,294,000 bales compared with 255,000 in the corresponding period last season.

Ir the afternoon the market became more active rallying 15 to 20 points from the day's lows on short covering following the liberal export authorisations to the United Kingdom and the bizone in Germany, the former getting 30,000,000 and the latter 22,400,000 dollars which based on current December futures means around 170,000 and 140,000 bales respectively. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Nov. 19.

December	31.81+04
December Highest	31.85+08
December Lowest	31.70—07
March	31.80+08
May	31.61+09
July	30.72+08
October	28.71+07
Middling Spot	32.26+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Nov. 19.

December	31.75+04
March	31.80+10
May	31.60+10
July	30.72+12
Middling Spot	31.30+05

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Nov. 19

KARNAK—	
January	69.30+10
March	67.50+45
ASHMOUNI—	
December	45.40+18
February	45.35+30

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks made small advance on pleasing earnings and dividends despite continued tax selling and liquidation engendered by the prevailing uncertainties. Gains up to one point or more prevailed in occasionally increasing activity with leading steels, motors, textiles, rails, minings, and chemicals heading the advance. The averages were industrials 177.09 and rails 55.00.

Prices fluctuated around the day's best levels with a steady stream of earning and year end dividends aiding prices. Some quarters say that although the dividend crop has been generous in the main there have been some outstanding examples of conservatism. Furthermore, some important corporate plans, including perhaps certain splits and recapitalisations, considered fairly near may be delayed until the outlook is clarified. Late profittaking caused some slight shading in values but closed very steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO GRAINS: Following a lower start owing to reports of beneficial rains snow over most of the grain belt, prices rallied on commission house covering and renewed demand credited to commercial dealers. The buying movement was motivated by the realisation that roads would be blocked as a result of deep snowdrifts which would slow down movement of grains from farms.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	22-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Chase National Bank	34
Sinclair Oil	22-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	45
General Electric	37-7/8
General Motors	59-5/8
Ingersoll Rand	71-1/8
International Nickel	30-3/4
National City Bank of New York	38
New York Central Railroad Co.	13-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/8
Texas Corporation	54
Union Carbide	39-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	39-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	72-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	16-7/8

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 20

Small	96	8	0
Medium	103	0	0
Big	105	0	0
Extra Big	109	8	0
Nov.	34	8	0
Dec.	32	4	0
Jan.	31	2	0
March	31	0	0
Arrivals Bags			2,950
Despatches Bags Approx			—
Total Stock in Bombay Approx			—

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 20

150 D. Nov.	3	4	3
150 D. Dec.	3	4	3
120 D. Ready	3	6	0
22/22 YELLOW SILK			
November	28	2	0
December	26	5	0
Ready	28	6	0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Cotton Bales	1039
Groundnuts	5350
Linseed	403
Mahuda	345
Cottonseed	15637
Gingely	479
Castoorseed	2521
Sugar Deshi Cwt.	3267
Rice	13215

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 20

Magshar Deli	Rs. 201 to 203
Maha Deli	Rs. 189 to 191

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

	Pc.
45X11.	
Ready	115-1/2
Oct.-Dec.	115-3/4
Jan.-March	116
BAGS 40X28.	Rs. as. p.
Ready	130 0 0
Oct.-Dec.	126 8 0
Jan.-March	121 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 19.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	79-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	105
National Bank of India	36

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,823.

Colombo Share Bazar

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

Market steady with more business transactions:—

TEAS: Dickoyas 15; Estates Of Uva 24; Glasgows 21; Maha Uvas 37-1/2; Mahavillas 19; Thersias 18.

TEA CUM RUBBERS: Kaluganga Valley 12-1/2; Kuttapitiyas 8; L. L. P. Estates 8-1/2.

COCOANUTS: Arcadias 14; Lower Peraks 10;.

COMMERCIALS: Bank of Ceylons 115; B. C. C.'s 12; Ceylon Cold Stores 17; Colombo Apothecaries 10-1/4; Nuwara Eliya Hotels 7; Daker and Greigs 3-1/4.

SLOW-DOWN IN OVERALL DEMAND IN WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Nov. 19:

A slow-down in overall demand was reported although the prices in most cases remained firm on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today. Converters noted hesitancy among the garment manufacturers and retail outlet suggesting that the requirements have been covered on the recent buying spurge. Some buyers were more inclined to examine the quality, delivery and price terms, according to brokers' reports. The activity in print cloth was slack.

NEW YORK SILVER DECLINE

NEW YORK, Nov. 19:

A Silver Market sources reported that the fact that silver price declined today to 73-3/4 cents per ounce was an indication that demand was not strong enough to support the former half point higher price.

The supply continued to be good and there was no definite expectation that a radical price change would ensure, according to an informed source.

U. S. MONEY CIRCULATION DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPA): The Federal Reserve System reported today that for the week ended November 17 money in circulation declined dol. 122,000,000 to 28215,000,000 dollars. The nation's gold stock advanced dol. 13,000,000 to the peak of dol. 24,110,000,000.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.

December 2.40.
May 2.31-1/8.
July 2.15-1/4.
September 2.13-3/4.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

[(Continued from page 3).

dersan's fairy tales had not come into being.

* * *

From Puranic times to modern age, new motives have impelled sea excavation. Oil has been struck in sea beds, and already the issue has been raised about the proprietory rights of sea bottom outside the three mile limit. Oceanic searches are going on for uranium and other atomic raw materials, and if there is any trace of them, sea prospectors will fight for "lebensram" inside the ocean. The Atomic age has no terrors for the ocean, and while Nagasaki and Hiroshima went under the atom bomb, Bikini sea could "take" it. Since the days when the sea waves started civil disobedience against King Canute's order of the day, the ocean continues invulnerable, despite the slogans of "Rule Brittania" and Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum." Byron immortalises it in Childe Harold in the following stanzas.

* * *

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore: upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined and unknown.

* * *

"His steps are not upon thy paths,—thy fields
Are not a spoil for him,—thou dost arise
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he wields
For earth's destruction thou dost all despise,
Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,
And send'st him, shivering, in thy playful spray,
And howling, to his gods, where haply lies
His petty hope in some near port or bay,
And dashest him again to earth; there let him lay.

* * *

"Through glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark-heaving; boundless, endless and sublime—
The image of eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible; even from out thy slime
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone."

U. K.-Japan Weekly Air Service

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19 (Reuter): A British Overseas Airways flying boat will leave here tomorrow for Tokyo, inaugurating a weekly service to the Japanese Capital.

The Japanese terminus was formerly Iwakuni in the Commonwealth occupation force zone, 24 hours from Tokyo by train.

The 10,000 mile trip will take just over seven days, night stops being made at Augusta, Alexandria, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hongkong and Iwakuni. Flying boats will leave Southampton and Tokyo each Saturday from now on.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 19.

Australian Wheat f.o.b. (bulk) 99/3 Dec.-Jan. quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 19.

T. T. London on:+

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14-50.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 73-3/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

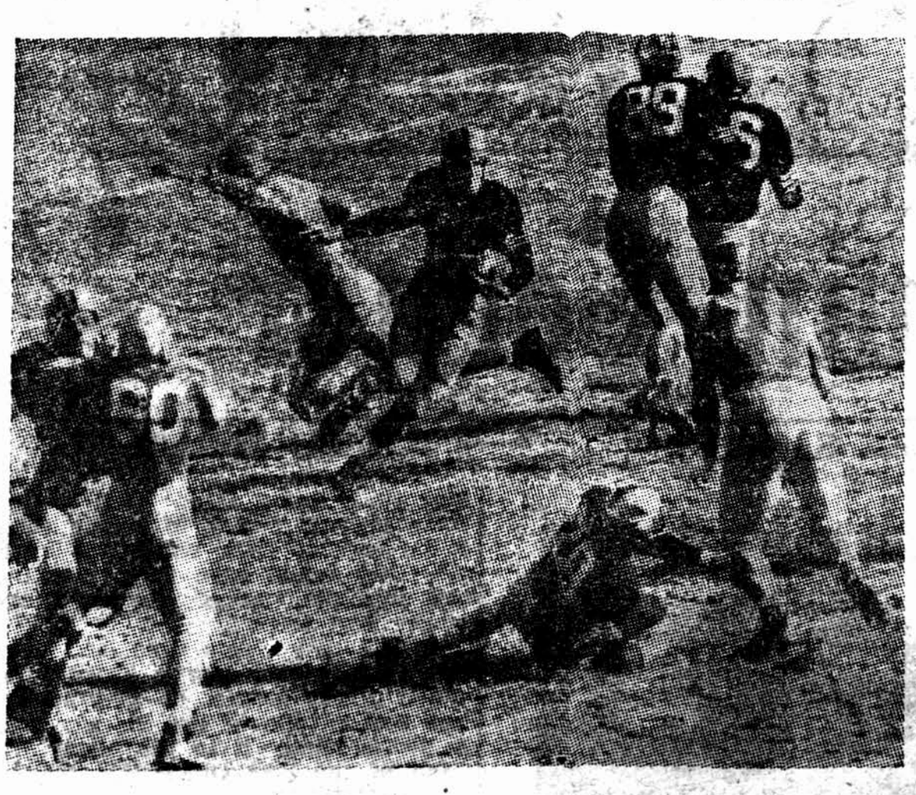
Silver Spot and Forward both 45 pence. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-12-3.

HOLIDAY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

All the principal American markets will be closed next Thursday, November 25 (Thanksgiving Day).

AMERICAN FOOT-BALL



A runner, after evading a would-be tackler, continues his sprint down the football field as another tackler (72) prepares to try to bring him down. To stop the ball carrier, the defensive players must bring him to the ground, or force him out of bounds. One of the ball carriers team makes (on ground) has failed to "block" his opponent, thus leaving him free to tackle the runner.

Action on the field is not confined only to the players. A member of the cheer-leaders' squad leaps into the air as she leads the student section in a staccato cheer urging the team on togreater effort during one of the many crucial moments of the game.

'EITHER YOU GO OUT OR I GO'

(Continued From Page 6)

'windfall' for the one-time Governor of the Punjab. Sir Sankaran had Sir John Simon briefed for his side and the whole suit cost him nearly a million rupees, I suppose. He didn't mind it! As he said it, he stood by his views to the last! Such was his great sense of independence.

Sir Sankaran had a very happy home life all through. He was married when he was barely thirteen years of age and his wife Lady Parvati Nair was only nine when she entered wedlock. She was a source of inspiration to him allthrough his life. To the very last they lived like a loving 'honeymooning' couple. They got one son and five daughters. The son Mr. Palat was a politician and legislator in Madras for a time and he is now leading a sort of retired life in the Cochin State. All the daughters of Sir Sankaran are also married to illustrious men who are occupying important positions in the nation's life today as judges, doctors, I.C.S. men and so on. Even Sir Sankaran's grandchildren have proved very illustrious and they are all important folk in South India today

Pilgrimage Badrinath

The Sankarans were a very religious type of couple too and the success of their happy married life, I should attribute, entirely to their strict piety in their everyday existence. Sir Sankaran used to perform daily 'Puja' to his very last days of life and he was fond of visiting places of pilgrimage. It was during one of these pilgrimage tours to Badrinath that Lady Sankaran died. They went up together to the shrine and were returning, resting for a night in one of the mid-way choultries. It used to be a custom with Sir Sankaran to hand over a cup of milk to his wife every night before she retired. He did it that day too! The very next morning, when he wanted to wake her up to give her the usual cup of 'Ovaltine' he found that life was extinct in her! That was the end of their long life-partnership. That was also one of the saddest days for the Old Man.

Sir Sankaran was a man of regular habits in every day life. He always insisted upon going to bed by nine of the clock. He eschewed late dinner parties and functions. Even with the Viceroy, he had himself excused if he were to stay on after 8-30 p.m. any night. He had no faith in allopathic medicines and he always insisted upon the good old Ayurvedic treatment, if he had any personal ailments. He had great faith in astrology and all our other ancient sciences. Even in dress, he always wished to have Indian costumes, though he wore choice European suits of clothing as occasions demanded.

The same Sir Sankaran had once presented a car free to a European so very magnanimously! It happened this way. When he was a Member of the Executive Council in Delhi. his car one day dashed against a European's car, damaging the latter. The European not knowing the occupant of the car in the rear seat furiously began shouting out. Sir Sankaran promptly called him to his side gently, and told him:

"Here is a chit! Take it to the Motor Company I have mentioned. Leave your car there and take delivery of a new one in my account."

The European came to know who this generous donor of a new car to him only at the Automobile firm.

Alike, Sir Sankaran had generously given gifts to all his old and faithful servants in his village, and had even settled handsome pensions for many of them. He had also done likewise to all the Prohits who had been attending to the religious ceremony in his family for long.

In his early days he had vowed that on getting his first Government job in life, he would present a 'Brass lamp-post' to the famous Temple at Guruvayur, Cochin State and on his becoming a Government Pleader in Madras, he did it.

Mahatma's Reference

In his seventy-seventh year Sir Sankaran died with full of age, full of honours and full of greatness. He died at the residence of his son-in-law the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Madhavan Nair in Madras. He had a very peaceful death and his remains were taken to the village of his origin. Mangara, in a special train for cremation. Among those who sent condolence message was the Premier of England at that time, Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald. Mahatma Gandhi too sent a very touching message to his family, mourning the death of the great statesman.

Just five years ago, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru once giving a chit of commendation to a friend in Calcutta to help a descendant of Sir Sankaran wrote of the statesman:

"He was a great man in his day, a leader of men to whom we all looked forward for guidance"!

Reflecting the tense struggle on the field, the head coach (standing, upper left) and his reserve players intently follow the course of the game. In left center background, an assistant coach is briefing a substitute about to be sent into action.

CULTIVATION IN ARCTIC SOIL

(Continued From Page 8)

lizers were used produced a splendid crop. This opened up excellent prospects for farming on the reclaimed marhsy tundra of the Kola peninsula. The only difficulty was that of bringing in mineral fertilizers from afar.

Within several years a little settlement grew up on the banks of Lake Imandra. Several pioneers who set out to introduce farming in the far north toiled there throughout the summer and the long Arctic winter.

At the end of the 1920's huge deposits of apatite (a valuable mineral that can be used for the production of phosphate fertilizers), were discovered in the Khibini mountains. Johann Eichfeld at once realized that the Khibini apatite placed solid ground beneath his cherished dream Enthusiastically he took part in the first surveys for apatite, the white stone of fertility. He made many experiments to establish the influence of apatite on local soils, and sent samples to Leningrad and Moscow for detailed study.

The tapping of apatite resources was soon launched on a large scale on the initiative of Sergei Kirov, eminent leader of the Bolshevik party and noted Soviet statesman. A mine was sunk and an entire city was built on the bank of Lake Vudyavr. This town was later named after Kirov.

Problem Of Supplies

As the population of Kirovsk grew the ploblem of supplies, of providing milk, potatoes and other vegetables came to the fore. It was then that Eichfeld had the chance to apply the results of years of experimentation and research to practical use. He proposed that the world's northernmost large-scale agricultural enterprise be set up near Khibini It took the concrete shape of a truck and daily farm—"Industria" administrated by the apatite trust

In 1931, the farm planted its first two hectares (about three acres). Now the sown area is about 3,000 acres. The farm supplies potatoes, beets, cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes to the inhabitants of Kirovsk.

Until 1932 agronomists at the Arctic the seeds he obtained and then, from experimental station evolved new varieties by selection. Subsequently, they set out to develop new sorts by crossin, Noil Veselovsky, one of Eichfield's assistants crossed a frost-resistant, wild growing. South American potatoe with a cultivated variety that yields good tuber. Veselovsky planted several thousand plants, he chose 200 which possessed the greatest resistance to frost and yet produced nigh yields. This is how he evolved new varieties of the northern potato such as Imandra", "Imandra's Sister" and others.

GOETHE AS COMMUNIST!

(By Judy Barden)

Johann Wolfagang Von Goethe, who died in 1832, has now been made a member of the Communist Party!

Western Germans refer to this pioneer of humanism and liberalism as "Revolving Goethe"—meaning that if he knew what the Russians had done to his name he would turn in his grave.

Goethe, who during his lifetime scorned party politics, has, in death, been made to fit into various political programmes. He became the frame for Hitler's Nazi Ideology His "pure" German dramas wede played everywhere: those not so pure were suppressed. He was made a front-line fighter for "Greater Germany' and his love of Italy fitted well into the tieup with Mussolini. Now the Russians have discovered he is just their man.

Recently the national theatre of Weimar. where Goethe was born was reopened. Those who attended the ceremony were told: "only those who can understand and interpret Goethe correctly are those of you who have the training of the Marx, Engels and Stalin school. who are educated in scientific Socialism and who stand in the camp of progress."

Even the Russians have to admit that Goethe was not exactly a fighting Communist. But they hasten to insist that, had he lived in 1948, he would be an active Red, busy with political activities.

Goethe was anything but a national-minded German. He called himself a citizen of the world. But now he has been requisitioned by the Russians occupational powers to serve in the battle for Germany. His works have been taken over and are being used as weapons for the fight for so-called progressive developments. Children will be taught in school that this German hero was a Communist.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Brother Madhavan has written the following life sketch of an Asiatic from the South:—

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, in his seventies today has the uncommon distinction of being the first Indian to be made Governor-General of this Dominion. Born in the village of Tiruchengode, Salem District, South India, he started life as a lawyer, took up the weapon of "Satyagraha" in the fight for the country's freedom as a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, and has led a life of sacrifice, suffering untold hardships in the cause of principles but never wavering in the path of truth and reason.

"C.R." is a spare figure like an ascetic, with a slight stoop, sharp chin, large nose and deep penetrating eyes behind the dark glasses which he always wears. He has not the impressive personality of Nehru not the stern authority of Sardar Patel, but he is meek in manners and simple in appearance—a true follower of Gandhiji in symbolising the spirit of poverty and sacrifice. He is gentle in talk and his speech is full of humour and anecdotes. For years on end he has been living a simple and unostentatious life with the minimum of wants to look after. He would cook his own food and wash his own clothes and it is said this practice did not leave nim even when he became Premier of Madras and recently Governor of West Bengal. Walking is a pleasure for him and he conducted a walking tour in his district years ago to persuade people to give up the evil of drink

He has a way with children and grown-ups which is all too affectionate while in Delhi as acting Governor-General for India he went to the Viceregal House Theatre taking witn him all the menials and workmen of the house. Nobody has ever done it before and we cannot imagine anyone doing it hereafter, but there he

BUDDHA

"BEAUTY"

FATHER'S LOVE

was breaking traditions with an affable smile. In Calcutta recently he gave a party in the Government House to the children of the locality, which I am sure he must have enjoyed more than the children. Who is to blame if he cannot find more time to these funs and frolicks in the midst of his duties?

His conversation and speech are spangled with innumerable shots of wit and humour. There is the story of a certain gentleman who approached him for biographical information to whom he said: "I don't even know my date of birth, for if I know it, what would prevent me from starting my autobiography. To an English correspondent named Marsland Gander, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari is said to have remarked "What funny names you English have! As an exemple of his subtle humour it is often quoted that while in a meeting some angry persons pelted stones at him, he replied calmly that if all of us had a surer aim we would have won Swaraj long ago.

He is least assuming and most unconventional. An orthodox Brahmin by birth and bringing up, he never showed the least hesitation in breaking up conventional and superstitious ties. He gave his daughter in marriage to Devdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi never caring for protests. If he preaches untouchability he will first practice it himself. He has been solely responsible for throwing open the temples to Harijans in South India.

Some say Rajaji is inconsistent in his ideals judging from his breakaway from the Congress in 1942, But he is a great visionary. He did not doubt the principle or policy of his colleagues but he was guided by his reason and practicableness. Perhaps he saw the division of India as something inevitable and was guided by that. Although he was sorry to leave the Congress he was never sorry for holding to his reason. Reason and analysis are the two qualities for which he has been noted throughout his political career and never once did he allow emotion to get the better of reason. A reformist according to practice, he has not failed to bring revolutionary changes when necessary as in the case of prohibition and temple-entry.

It is said there was an unconscious prophecy that one day he would live in the Viceroy's house in New Delhi, ushered in the presence of a friend by two young men who had been to see the house which was then being built up. Prophesies may come true but only in the case of people who deserve. Now we know that his appointment as the first Indian Governor-General is being praised from all quarters, by friends as well as erstwhile enemies.

* * *

Brother M. C. Koshy has sent the following story on "Faith Rewarded":

Madhu's father had died only a year ago. Madhu's poor mother had to toil and moil to bring up and educate the two children, Madhu and his sister Neela. They were truthful and honest. Madhu's mother worked all the year round but saved only Ten Rupees. With this money she planned to go to a famous temple for festival

The temple was far from their village, so she had to pay the bus fare. Madhu and Neela were very happy to see the new place. They enjoyed their first day very much. On the second dav their mother found that her purse was missing. The three were very sad. They had no money even for returning.

Madhu and Neela went to the temple with a small vessel. They kept the vessel before the god and began to pray. They prayed earnestly for a long time, and asked God to give them enough money to enable them to go back to their village. At intervals they would open their eyes and look into the vessel to see if the money had arrived.

At last they were tired, and went out. Outside they saw a board, on which it was written, "A grey spaniel pup with a collar is lost. He who finds it please bring it to the house in front of the Post Office. Five Rupees will be awarded."

On reading this Madhu and Neela began to search for the pup. They searched as long as they could but in vain. At last the tired children sat on a small bridge for rest. There they heard the cry of a pup. They had a look, and saw a pup in the mud below the bridge.

They took the pup, washed it, and went to the house in front of the Post Office, and asked the owners if this was the lost pup of theirs. It was indeed their lost pup. They gladly gave Five Rupees to Madhu and Neela. The children thanked God, and went to their mother happily. They enjoyed one more day there, and the next day returned home with a happy mind.

* * *

To join the Balkan-ji-Bari, please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage—Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

SHIVAJI

Tears No More

No
no
no; I will not weep
for your sake

I was shivering
cold, young
I took my desire
to warm
to comfort me:

You were cold
to the cold wind.
chose the open road
to seek a city hearth.
you followed
the wandering, windy voices
to go to the city hearth,
to go to that unknown, far-off place
to warm your icy body

But 'tis useless
to go there.
for even the sun
the hot glowing sun
cannot warm your
heart!

No
no
no. I will never weep
for your sake.

—P. R. KAIKINI

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West opened the diamond six. The declarer never would have had a chance if East had put the jack on dummy's ten — but East was unreasonably afraid of letting South score the queen, if he held it. Actually, West's lead of the six made it impossible for South to have the lone queen, and since dummy offered no parking place for it, South still would have a losing diamond even if he had been able to top East's jack

However, East played the ace and led the club king which South ruffed. A spade was led to dummy's king, and on the spade return East played the

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 7 2
♡ 6
◇ K 10 5 4
♣ Q 9 5 3 2

WEST
♠ J
♡ 10 8 7 5 4
◇ Q 9 6
♣ J 10 6 4

EAST
♠ Q 10 8 5
♡ 9
◇ A J 8 2
♣ A K 8 7

SOUTH
♠ A 9 6 4 3
♡ A K Q J 3 2
◇ 7 3
♣ —

ten to force South's ace. Now it would do no good for South to go over to dummy's diamond king and lead a spade through, for East would put up the queen and force South's last trump by leading a club. So declarer resigned himself to losing two spade tricks and led two top hearts. However, East ruffed the second heart, cashed the spade queen and led a diamond. Dummy's king won, but now declarer had to ruff with his last trump in order to re-enter his hand. He was able to cash two high hearts, but after that West won the heart ten and a club to put the contract down two tricks

What a difference if South had played safe on this hand. After ruffing the club lead, all he had to do was cash the spade king, then lead to the heart ace and ruff a low heart in dummy. If East overruffed, he would get only one more trump trick. If he discarded, South would take the spade ace and play hearts until East ruffed. In any case, East would win only one diamond and two trumps, and South would make his redoubled contract.

Talking of Books—

Man-Eating Leopard

"THE MAN-EATING LEOPARD OF RUDRAPRAYAG" by Jim Corbett—Oxford University Press, Bombay.

Terror gripped large areas in the Garhwal district, for several years. With the approach of dusk, "curfew" was enforced on the area much more strictly than at any time under British rule! Some people even attributed all their trouble to ghosts, but the real mischief-maker was a maneating leopard, which had acquired such cunning as to defeat the most brainy attempts to kill it. It could avoid traps; it would reject portions of its "kill" which had been poisoned; it would avoid moon-lit patches of ground when a "shikari" was covering from a "machan" in some near-by tree; one day, it even coolly took its place inside a room in a house before its inhabitants came in and snatched off the boy at the tail end of the group! Any one who ventured outside his house at night was as good as lost. The leopard was even bold enough, at times, to tear down doors and snatch its victim from inside. The Government of U. P. was forced to move in the mater, as the press of the whole country was raising a protest against the depredations of the man-eater. Mr. Jim Corbett, with experience of big game-hunting in Africa and India, at last came on the scene and, after several attempts, which were failure in spite of his drawing on all his past experiences and capacity to plan, he killed it—with a shot in the dark! The leopard was to the last, a master-hand at fooling its hunters—which it did, even in death. An interesting narrative, with plenty of unusual information about the denizens of the forest.

A Biography Of Bradman

BRADMAN by A. G. Moyes. Published by George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd., 182, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1. Price 9/6 net.

This is a biography of the greatest batsman the world has ever seen. It tells you in vivid and attractive language how Don the country lad, rose in meteonic fashion. to the highest pinnacle of his career. As the book is written by one who has been a sort of friend, philosopher and guide to Bradman from his earliest days and was actually responsible for his introduction to representative cricket it gives us a clear and true insight into the traits and character of the man.

All his successes and failures in the field of cricket are faithfully and graphically recorded in the 222 pages of this, as Arthur Gilligan, a former Captain of England, says in his foreword—a "charming book". Every lover of cricket should read it to draw inspiration from it. Pity such a glorious chapter is now being closed on his premature retirement. But his name will remain ever enshrined in the hearts of millions of his admirers in all parts of the world wherever cricket is played and history will record it in letters of gold.

MAIDEN OVER OR CASUAL CRACKS FOR CRICKETERS by Caxtilian. Published by G. T Bagnley at New Castle. Price 2/6.

As the name of the book suggests it is written in lighter vein about players and incidents connected with the game of cricket in England. It gives you an hour's entertaining reading.

J. C. M.

POLITICS AND POVERTY—by Lewis C. Ord. Publishers: The Mayflower Publishing Coy. (Lond.) Pp. 188. Price 8/6.

The author who by profession in an industrial consultant has considerable experience of business and administration. He has been provoked into writing this book oy the glaring contrast between American productivity on the one hand and the comparative inefficiency of European industry, both nationalized and caretized on the other. His thesis, which is presented with relevant factual data and in a crisp style, is that unless industrial planning is decentralized and the proportion of non-productive to productive workers is considerably lowered Europe will not match U.S.A. in efficiency. Mr. Ord surveys recent trends in economic policy and concludes in favour of fair competition among production units. On the technological and organizational sides his argument is very sound and no one who is interested in weeding out poverty can afford to neglect its lesson. The substance of his argument had to be accepted even in Soviet Russia where localisation of responsibility has latterly been accepted as a desirable policy. But whether from this verdict of efficiency audit we can derive an equally clear verdict against socialization or social regulation is a different matter. The case for the latter cannot be made to depend absolutely on any one of the three grounds, economic, social or political. In certain environments similar for instance to those obtaining in Russia before the revolution all these grounds could be urged. In other cases like those of present day England and Canada social policy may have to be determined on a balance of considerations. The chief lesson of Mr. Ord's book, however, that national prosperity must depend on the productive efficiency of the worker and on keeping the largest possible number in productive employment is too vital to be missed with impunity in any social organization. In view of the recent trends favouring social control of Indian industry Mr. Ord's book is calculated to serve as a good caution book to planners.

D. G. K.

Lest We Forget

EDUCATION AND THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA—By Anathnath Basu. Published by the Indian Associated Publishing Co. Ltd. Calcutta.

Mr. Basu, the author of this brochure, who has considerable educational experience as a professor in the Teacher's Training Department of the Calcutta University, published in the Indian Journal of Education some months ago extracts from different national constitutions relating to education. He hoped then that education would receive due recognition also in the constitution of Free India when it is drawn up. In these few pages he repeats some of those extracts and for comparison the relevant articles from the draft constitution for the Indian Union, prefacing them with a learned commentary.

Let us not forget what vital importance other free countries have given to the subjects of national education in these constitutions. In regard to our own, still on the anvil, Mr. Basu has a grievance. He points out that the right to receive education does not occur in Part Three which deals with the fundamental rights of every citizen. As a result, he declares, the right to education ceases to be a "justiciable right". This is a matter which our constitution makers at Delhi certainly ought to look into.

L. G. KHARE.

Through 'Inner Voice' To God

GANDHIJI: IN ALL HISTORY THE MOST ASTONISHING EXAMPLE OF A KARMA-YOGIN

By Vincent Sheean

GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. The Story of My Experiments With Truth. By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Original in Gujarati by Mahadev Desai. 640 pp. Washington, D. C.: The Public Affairs Press. $5.

GANDHIJI'S autobiographical writings are scattered through half a dozen different volumes and innumerable issues of the various periodicals to which he contributed during a long, indefatigable life. Of this material, "My Experiments With Truth," now published for the first time in the United States. is the most important: It illumines with candor all the developing phases of a great spirit, says the author, reviewing the book in New York Times. Even though it carries the story only as far as 1921, when the Indian epic had hardly begun. anybody who reads it will be in possession of the main elements, from which the whole of the thirty years that followed might be deduced even if they were not known.

Here we have the mixture as it stood before the world in its maturity: the religious consciousness, the passion for hygiene, the precise and sober mechanisms for control of the body, the immense, selfless love. But we have it in more or less chronological order, with indications of how it all came to pass, with explicit and sometimes highly entertaining accounts of episodes which show—as Gandhi meant them to show—that he was not without human weakness in his youth.

BLAZE OF SINCERITY

It could be said of Gandhi, too, that his end was contained in his beginning. He came of a devout Vaishnav family belonging to the Bania caste of merchants; his mother fasted at certain seasons whenever the sun did not shine. Frugality, piety, vegetarianism and vows—"disciplinary resolutions", as he called them—were in the air of his home and contributed to his earliest memories. But it was Gandhi's "typical experience", as Nietzsche would have said, to discover in a blaze of sincerity what was already contained within him, and thus to go on from truth to thruth confirming what he had known from birth. For example, it was natural for him to be a vegetarian and his few youthful experiments with meat-eating were done conscientiously on the theory that Indians should eat meat to grow strong. But when, as a young student in London, he discovered that there was such a thing as vegetarianism undertaken voluntarily (and even by Englishmen) for definite, assignable reasons—that there was a literature of the subject, mostly by doctors—that there were vegetarian restaurants and organizations, he became a vegetarian "by conviction" and with enthusiasm. In other words, he became himself.

This process of becoming himself is repeated throughout this autobiography. We see him finding in Christianity, particularly in the Sermon on the Mount, what was already within his nature—and we watch the same discovery taking place through the years as he grew more and more familiar with the Bhagavad Gita. From Thoreau, Ruskin and Tolstoy he got what he already had, and had more fully than any of them. But it was always for Gandhi a stupendous discovery when these main elements in his own consciousness were supported by what he called "authority." He could then feel that he was not merely a "crank", but had found a truth.

Perhaps the most characteristic example of this is his discovery of Ruskin's "Unto This Last." A European friend gave him a copy of the book at Pretoria once when he was about to take a train for Durban. (This must have been along about 1903 or 1904). Gandhi sat up all night reading it in the wildest excitement—he had discovered cooperative labour. As soon as he got to Durban he assembled his friends and told them what he had in mind: within two days they had advertised for a property, had acquired it, and were embarked upon the Phoenix Settlement, in which all work was communally shared.

A KARMA YOGIN

The spinning-wheel and the "constructive institutions" Gandhi valued (such as the school and the work for village women)—all may be said to have come from his reading of Ruskin. But not really, of course—if it had not been Ruskin it would have been somebody else—because these ideas were innate and sooner or later would have come out. It was Gandhiji's greatest peculiarity in such a matter that he could never find a truth without instantly acting upon it. The world is full of people who make these discoveries and then do nothing: Gandhi could not behold, or even contemplate, without translating into action. That is why, of course, he was in all history the most astonishing examples of the karma-yogin, the one who makes his way to God through action.

His progress toward renunciation and self-realization was, by some standards, slow. (The Lord Buddha renounced the world at the age of 18. for instance). He gave up possessions, even including life insurance, when he was in his early thirties, he took the vow of chastity when he was 37. The spectacular success of his most original invention, Satyagraha, in South Africa in 1913-14, would not have been possible if he had not himself become a saint: only a saint could have swayed masses of people to voluntary sacrifice. Satyagraha (truth-force or soul-force) was something much beyond mere passive resistance or civil disobedience. Satyagraha asks people to go out and sacrifice themselves for the truth. Thousands of Indians filled the jails of South Africa; many submitted to floggings; there was no way of combating what was then new and incomprehensible form of struggle: Smuts gave in and the poll tax was repealed.

It was then that Gandhi went home to India and found out that he had become Mahatma. This was no pleasure to him. "The woes of Mahatmas," he says sadly, "are known to Mahatmas alone." Never again could he move without a crowd: he was never once alone to the end of his days. He schooled himself to endure what he could not possibly avoid, and with his friends and followers he proceeded to put his ideas into practice.

For his first year in India he kept silence, but his very silence was a form of address. At his Ashram—his colony, settlement or retreat; he called it his "family"—the vows of chastity, communal labour and discipline were taken by all, and into this Ashram at the very beginning he took a family of Untouchables, man, wife and daughter. (He afterward adopted the daughter himself.) All reformers in India have opposed Untouchability but Gandhi was the first to act in this way, eating with Untouchables and treating them precisely like anybody else.

As a matter of fact, he had made a great point of doing Untouchables' work from quite early days. He dug and cleaned latrines originally, it seems, through a wish to improve the sanitary conditions of the Indian settlements in South Africa. Afterward, in India, he did it because there was nobody else to do it, and he and his followers were, he thought

(Continued on page 25)

Let us talk it over —

During the years 1941-43 when Anglophobia was at its highest and the white 'sahibs' and their 'memsahibs' were more afraid of the suppressed Indians than the Japs (who were expected to attack India any time), a well-meaning friend asked Mrs. Margaret Cousins if she too was not worried about her own security. The reply she gave was characteristic of a great person: "If I die by violence at the hands of the people I have always loved and sought to serve, I would die happy in the knowledge that in some measure I have atoned for the injustice perpetrated by the white race upon this land."

To say that things would not have come to such a horrid pass is not to over-estimate the humanitarian work done by her. Because, ever since she landed in this country, Margaret Cousins has identified herself so much with the people that she could never have been mixed up with the other self-seeking Europeans. The poor and humble whom she served would never have failed to protect her person amidst anarchic conditions that might have arisen in the event of Japanese invasion of the South.

In contrast with this conviction, the recent indifference shown by women of this country to the celebration of her seventieth birthday appears all the more baffling. And that too when hundreds and thousands of them participated in the two historic birthday celebrations that regaled the country in the first fortnight of this month. On the 2nd of November the nation celebrated the 74th birthday of Sardar Patel and on the 14th, the sixtieth of Jawaharlal Nehru. Similarly, if women had decided to hold country-wide celebrations on the 7th November, in honour of Mrs. Cousins' birthday that would have been the most appropriate thing to do. Then why this forgetfulness on the part of our women? Or has this something to do with the general belief of the male that women like to be reticent about their age!.

But that apart. The emancipated Indian Woman who is envied even by women belonging to the advanced countries of the world, has much to be grateful for to Mrs. Cousins as the founder of the Women's Indian Association. The object of the Association was, "To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India; as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the future rulers of India." In the early years of the present century it was no mean achievement to be able to rouse the social conscience and spirit of service in a small class of educated and well-provided-for women. The Association did not serve as recreation club alone but had taken up many social projects as well.

Besides, it was not altogether devoid of political bias. But before adducing its work in that field, one must remember that those were the days when constitutionalism was the accepted creed of the Indian National Congress. So, this organisation of women was agitating for political reforms which would give them the same status and responsibilities as their menfolk. It was on behalf of this Association that the first Women's Deputation was sent to the then Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montague, for demanding franchise for women.

Of course, this demand scandalised the British diehards but it had to be conceded when the Indian Legislature also pressed for it. There's no doubt that Mrs. Cousins' experience in the Suffragate Movement in her mother country must have stood her in good stead in fighting for the cause of Indian women. In Ireland she served a period of imprisonment as a suffragate and in India, too, the country of her adoption, she did not shirk yet another imprisonment in the wake of the 1930 satyagraha movement.

This musician, mystic, theosophist and social worker who has devoted her life, along with her equally great husband, in the service of our people must be feeling very happy to see her work coming to fruition in the complete liberation of this country and its women. And her sole anxiety in her own helpless condition must be the tending of that happy fruit. How will our women cheer the mind of their aging comrade?

Leela

ITALIAN CRUSADE AGAINST PROSTITUTON

(By James Wellard)

There are only three countries left in Europe where prostitution still is legalized: Italy, Spain and Portugal. France abolished the system of "houses of tolerance" a year ago. To-day, the battle to discontinue them in Italy has begun on the Parliamentary level.

A motion to abolish state-licensed brothels has been introduced into the Italian senate by a woman socialist, Angelina Merlin, 52-year-old daughter, sister and wife of doctors.

There are several curious aspects to this movement to outlaw Government-controlled vice, and they reflect the cross currents of both political and social thinking in Italy.

In the first place Senator Angelina Merlin is a nenni socialist, meaning she is a member of the communist block in parliament. The De Gasperi Government, with its Christian Democrat Majority, naturally is not happy to pass legislation sponsored by a bitter opposition.

On the other hand, as a Catholic party strongly influenced by the vatican, the Christian democrats are in no position to oppose the Merlin motion.

Secondly, the Italian people themselves are constitutionally averse to "religious" or "moral" legislation. For while 98 per cent of Italians are Catholics, about 75 per cent of them are anti-clerical to the extent that they resent the interference of the church in Government.

Hence one finds a tendency among Italians to suspect the anti-prostitution legislation as an example of the "hidden" vatican policy of enforcing morality by legislation. Says the "average" Italian: "the next step will be to make church attendance compulsory by law."

Those who know Angelina Merlin, however, agree that she is activated by neither political nor clerical pressure in introducing her bill. She is a liberal and humanitarian; and explains her point of view by referring to the large dossier of letters she has received from women in "houses of tolerance."

One letter she always carries around in her handbag and uses to clinch complicated arguments. It is signed simply "susy" and says:

"Madam: get these houses closed as soon as possible. Our blood is being drained. If you succeed, may God bless you for your work."

There are an estimated 600 state-licensed brothels in Italy, housing 6,000 girls.

Three Classes

The houses are divided into three categories—first second and third class. The first-class houses are found in the big cities of Rome Milan, Florence, Venice and Turin. The women employed in these places are usually young and some are pretty. They "sign on" for a period of two years, during which time they are virtually slaves, since they cannot leave without breaking their contract and seldom get out at all.

Their earnings are high, depending, of course, on their popularity. An average weekly wage would be 10,000 lire or dol. 17, which is over and above their board and lodging.

But the prostitutes are preyed upon by a whole tribe of parasites and it is not unusual for them to turn over everything they make to their "protector" or pimp.

This means that wheras a girl, driven by economic want, may sell herself for a couple of years in the expectation of saving enough money to start a new life (such as opening a little shop), she finds that, once in the web of vice, she can never get out. At the end of her "time" she has nothing, except a few new clothes and some cheap jewelry, given to her by her pimp to keep her quiet.

As the girls lose their looks, they are moved down into the second and third-class houses and find their way to the big seaports and then the small ones. Most of them grow old without ever amassing the nest egg they had looked forward to, while the proprietors of the brothels, the pimps, and the vested interests concerned in the traffic grow rich.

The arguments in the Italian Parliament will revolve around the old controversy as to whether it is better to control prostitution or to drive it under cover.

The defenders of the present system will maintain that prostitution is an ineradicable institution, whether it is legalized or not.

They will be supported by those realists who declare that State control is the only way of restricting the spread of venereal disease, since women in licensed houses are examined by doctors several times a week and are removed to hospitals if infected.

Streetwalkers, in contrast, can ply their trade indefinitely, even though they are diseased.

Statistics will be presented by the opposition to show that the V. D. rate has increased sharply in France since the abolition of the "maisons tolerees", and that the incidence of the disease is high in Anglo-Saxon countries where prostitution has been illegal for 50 years or more.

To these arguments, Signora Merlin will reply with statistics of her own, proving that venereal disease is on the increase in Italy, licensing notwithstanding.

Legalised Bondage

With sets of presumably accurate yet contradictory figures on both sides, it will probably be impossible to prove, statistically, the case for retaining or abolishing the present system.

In the final analysis, Angelina Merlin will fall back on the humanitarian thesis which she can support with dozens of letters received from women who suffer his legalized bondage. The following letter illustrates their point of view:

"I could tell you a lot about our life, shut in within four walls from ten in the morning until after midnight. Eighty per cent of us women have a pimp to keep, and these men are in league with the proprietors of the houses. If they need 200,000 or 300,000 lire, they make an agreement with the bosses in such a way that their girl must stay in a house until the debt is worked off. Our bosses are often millionaires, and they traffic in drugs among other things."

Senator Merlin will make a strong argument out of this last accusation, seeking to prove that the organizers and proprietors of brothels also are key figures in organized vice such as white slave traffic, drug running, contraband, smuggling and gang crimes.

For their part, the brothel keepers can afford to pay immense bribes which may help persuade the deputies in parliament to throw out the Merlin bill. Also, dozens of lawyers will be hired to try to tie up legislation in legal quibbels.

But it is widely felt that the whole system of licensed prostitution is doomed in Italy, since powerful forces are united against it, particularly the Catholic church at home and international sentiment abroad. And it is generally believed that Italy's entry into the U.N. is contingent on the abolition of the present system.

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MARGHERITA CAROSIO, ITALY'S LEADING COLORATURE SOPRANO —WHOSE VOICE IS INSURED FOR £100,000—ACKNOWLEDGES THE GREAT APPLAUSE AFTER HER PERFORMANCE AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL WHEN SHE SAN WITH ROYAL LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, THERE WAS SO MUCH APPLAUSE THAT THE CONCERT WAS HELD UP. SHE WAS AFTERWARDS UNABLE TO REACH THE CHANGING ROOM BECAUSE OF ADMIRERS WHO PACKED THE CORRIDORS TO GIVE THEIR CONGRATULATIONS.

Are You A Brunette?

Complexion Care

The skin like the human body needs nourishment without which no amount of cosmetics will be of any use. And as complexion differs from individual to individual the treatment also must vary accordingly. Broadly speaking there are three types, the blonde, the brunette and the peach who is a little on both the sides. The brunette generally has an oily skin which possesses other blemishes such as blackheads, enlarged pores and sallowness. This type needs vigilant care.

The brunette should wash her face with soap and water twice in the day, using a little borax to soften the water. It also helps to dry the greasy skin. Enlarged pores give out more oil so it is necessary to use eau-de-cologne or any other stringent. That helps to close up the pores. As foundation makeup, some of the foundation lotions may be used in place of cream. If the latter is favoured, one containing lemon juice or benzoin should be used.

The Make Up

First wash face with soap and cold water and immediately apply astringent lotion. After a few minutes a foundation cream or lotion may be used. Excessive powdering is to be avoided. Powdering without any foundation is harmful as the minute particles clog the pores and ultimately enlarge them.

A greasy skin should be properly cleansed before renewing make-up. Eau-de-cologne mixed with equal quantity of rose water is a reliable cleansing lotion.

Highball

"Drunk again, Lambert," the sergeant upbraided the private, "why? you're a good soldier; you'd be a corporal by now if you didn't drink".

"But, Sarge", said Lambert, "when I drink I feel like a general."

Red

Communists, bulls and electioneering politicians are not the only ones whose blood pressure is sent zooming by the color red.

French researchers in a Paris creche have discovered that convalescents lying in a room with red walls suffer higher fever than those in rooms of more neutral shades. On the other hand, wounds and sores heal more quickly when the patient is in a red room.

The same intensification of emotions accounts for the violent liking or dislike of most men for redheads—that's what the scientists say anyway!

Blue is a soothing color, good when one wants to sleep. School-rooms must have green walls because that color aids concentration. Gray, on the other hand, leads to melancholy. Dull yellow, rose and certain shadings of green are "happy" colors. Gayest is orange—which also stimulates appetite.

Ad

A girl in Aarhus, Denmark, had a suitor so tenacious though unwanted, that she finally put an announcement of her own death in the newspapers in the hope that the young man would read it and forget her. The falsification—a penal offense—was discovered and police took a hand, but when they heard what lay behind the young woman's stratagem, they agreed to hush the matter up, and there's now no news of the man.

Humph

Mexico City has banned pinup pictures in advertising on buses and street cars. The municipality has ordered that the driver-distracting charms of the huckster's young ladies must be clothed in future.

WOULD IT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO AVERT WORLD WAR II?

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TRACE OF HESITATION, HANS B. GISEVIUS ANSWERS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NARRATES BELOW THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES THAT WOULD HAVE TOTALLY TURNED THE TIDE OF EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED THE INFAMOUS MUNICH PACT.

GISEVIUS EARNED A NICHE FOR HIMSELF BY ORGANISING A FIGHT AGAINST HITLER'S TOTALITARIANISM. HE WAS A DIRECT CONSPIRATOR AND ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVORS OF BOTH MAJOR ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW HITLER, THE ONE THAT WAS FOILED BY MUNICH IN 1938 AND THE OTHER BOMB PLOT OF JULY 20, 1944. EARLY LAST YEAR HE WAS A MAJOR WITNESS IN THE NUREMBURG TRIALS. HE MAKES STARTLING REVELATIONS THAT HIS CONSPIRACY AGAINST HITLER WHICH COULD HAVE PREVENTED WORLD WAR II WAS FOILED BY THE DEPLORABLE ALLIED POLICY OF APPEASEMENT AT MUNICH.

PLOTTER AGAINST HITLER SPEAKS

World War II Could Have Been Averted

BY HANS B. GISEVIUS

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY".

TEN years ago there was reached a fateful decision: that the world would once again be plunged into war. For World War II was made at Munich, not the year later. But the Anglo-French appeasement, symbolized by Neville Chamberlain's now pitiful phrase, "peace in our time". did not only insure war by giving Hitler what amounted to the go-ahead signal for more peaceful conquests: worse, it nipped in the bud a careful plan to overthrow the Hitlerian regime.

As one of the few survivors of this try and also the bomb attempt against Hitler's life of July 20, 1944, I want to tell the little-known story of the plot that Munich killed.

Reaction Of The Masses

For with Munich, the Dictator showed the German people once more that he was "right" and not his pessimistic generals and statesmen. Twice in the same year, in spite of all the warnings of the pro-West party in his Government, Hitler had brought millions of people "home to the Reich" without spilling blood. That couldn't fail to impress the masses who had demonstrated against war.

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A successful "coup" had to have the masses behind it. Yet all through the crisis that led to Munich, Joseph Goebbels' propaganda machine had hammered away at the theme that Hitler was only "bluffing". And Munich seemed to prove this right. Thus everything that happened after Munich took place with absolute inevitability: mutilated Czechoslovakia lay unprotected, ready for the picking. Hitler would have had to be a great statesman, rather than the man revolutionary he was, to keep from taking this booty. And when he did take it, the Western Powers put up with it, put up with this breach of the Munich Pact for which they had paid so dearly. When Hitler conquered Prague in March 1939, they did not even reply by breaking diplomatic relations with Germany. They made a few dutiful protests and that was all; it seemed clear that they had no intention of fighting about the eastern borders.

A 'Peace' Bought At Exhorbitant Price

This "appeasement" removed Hitler's last doubts. He felt sure that his "intuition" was leading him aright. Master of auto-suggestion that he was, Hitler was fooled by his own propaganda. It was all a matter of "bluff", he thought. Today we know that even when the British and French warned later of an immediate declaration of war, he could not believe it. The "Clairvoyant", the man who had been praised for his "somnambulistic sureness", was stunned in 1939. His first reaction to the news of the declaration of war was not a passionate or scornful flash of fury, but the piteous question: "What will we do now"?

Munich was a "peace" bought at an exorbitant political price. Psychologically it paralyzed the opposition within Germany. And at the time of the Munich crisis there existed the first—and perhaps also the last—big chance to overthrow the Hitler Government by a strong and well-planned military putsch.

When Allied troops occupied Germany in the spring of 1945, mountains of documents were found proving among other things the surprising fact that German opposition to the Nazi regime had been both widespread and militant.

I have often been asked why we had not made our strength known much earlier. Had we done so, would not important decisions on the part of western statesmen have been shaped differently?

In the first place, the supreme law of all oppositions under a reign of terror must be: "Keep your mouth shut!" Not only that, but oppositionists must have the courage and the self-discipline to camouflage their conspiratorial activities by a sham of conformity. No terroristic Government ever has been overthrown by inmates of concentration camps.

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In the second place, the German opposition did not keep its mouth shut entirely. By dozens of confidential channels, the statesmen of the West were kept constantly informed of what was going on. This was particularly true at the time of Munich.

A Startling Revelation

On February 4 1938 Hitler pulled off his second "cold" 'coup d'etat'. He did not set fire to the Richstag this time, but the story he told his stunned Ministers and General was perhaps more frivolously mendnacious than the Reichstag affair. Once again something mysterious took place, and once again our highly moral Fuehrer intervened with a stern hand to restore order and decency. And once again "chance" played into his hands, and he found a degenerate who would make his incredible story a little more credible. The lubbe of the Reichstag fire had been a half-insane Dutch Communist; the "lubbe" this time was a convict who falsely accused the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Col. Gen. Werner Von Fritsch, of sexual perversion. Simultaneously—and also by "chance"—another startling revelation was being made about the Minister of War, Field Marshal Werner Von Blomberg. It seemed he had married a prostitute.

So on Febuary 4, Hitler himself took full command of the armed forces; he dismissed more than a dozen troublesome generals and installed his subservient creature, Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, as "de facto" Commander of the Wehrmacht. During the next few months, the Wehrmacht was thoroughly "coordinated". The Chief of the General Staff, Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, who was probably the finest officer in the German Army, resigned—but not to sulk.

From then on, Beck became the recognized head of the German resistance movement. He had important friends among the Generals who remained in the army. One of them was General, later Field Marshal, Erwin Von Witzleben. After the failure of the revolt of July 20, 1944, Von Witzleben had to pay for his courage on the gallows. But in 1938, Witzleben held the key to any revolt—as Commander of the Berlin military district.

It has often been asked why the German Generals did not "act". Not every high-ranking General commanded troops adapted for "action". Many high officers in the War Ministry (and this is true of every army staff) had in this sense less power than a company captain. And it was not only a matter of executive power. The troops had to be in the right place. And they must be loyal to their immediate commander.

Witzleben was a man willing to go the limit. He was in the right place. His fellow officers trusted him. We could carry along hesitant generals in the provinces.

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For a long time it was assumed abroad that the Russian generals were the real war-mongers, using Hitler as their tool. The documents that were found and the verdicts rendered by the Nuremburg Judges proved that this assumption was not correct. The generals' "guilt"—and I believe they were very guilty indeed—lay not in warmongering but in their letting themselves drift into supporting the Dictator's criminal activities against their convictions. A tremendous amount of trust was reposed in them. Not only the soldiers, but the whole nation believed that at the crucial moment they would know how to say no. Instead, they pleaded their duty to obey military orders. And today they all whimper that they were always "against it"

The Most Earnest Attempf

In the summer of 1938 the best generals in the German army throught the idea of war so insane that they could not believe the canny Fuehrer would do anything so crazy. This was Beck's and Witzleben's entering wedge. Even Beck's successor, Gen. Franz Halder—a man not nearly so hard and resolute as the bluff and straightforward Witzleben—went along with their plan for revolt in 1938. In preparation he had the best Panzer divisions in Thuringia massed to protect Berlin against a possible counter-attack by S.S. units stationed in Munich

The generals felt completely sure of themselves. If they could prove conclusively that Hitler meant war—and such proof would come when the Fuehrer issued marching orders—they would have not only the soldiers, but the whole nation behind them.

AS THE SOLE SURVIVOR WHO WAS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONSPIRACY BOTH IN THOSE SEPTEMBER DAYS OF 1938 AND DURING JULY OF 1944, I CAN TESTIFY THAT THIS 1938 PLOT WAS THE MOST EARNEST AND MOST PROMISING IN THE LONG SERIES OF UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW THE NAZIS.

For weeks our plans had been ready. Every building to be occupied was marked on the maps. The telegrams for the Provincial Generals lay ready for despatching in Witzleben's safe. The first proclamations and the initial measures were worked out to the last detail. Apparently, for success we needed only to keep our nerve and keep our mouths shut. And for Hitler to prove himself on the path to war.

We needed strong nerves. For the strain was almost inconceivable when, at the point of highest tension, we heard over the radio that British Premier Neville Chamberlain was coming to Berchtessgaden. We did not believe our ears when we learned that he was coming again—to Godesberg this time. We breathed a sigh of relief when, after a dramatic interlude, we were informed that he was returning empty handed to London.

The tension was worst of all when Jan Masaryk, the Czech Ambassador in London, chose to transmit his secret information to Prague over a telephone line that led through German territory. (And when, at this critical moment of all times, the Poles stabbed the Czechs in the back by also raising territorial demands on Czechoslovakia.)

Hitler Enraged

But then there were some favourable elements in the situation. During a propaganda march through Berlin by Witzleben's troops—Hitler had ordered this—the populace shook clenched fists at the soldiers. The Berliners showed such hostility toward the military that Hitler, watching from behind a curtain in the Reich Chancellery, foamed with rage. He roared at Goebbels: "I can't lead a war with such a people"! And the Propaganda Chief muttered: "No, my Fuehrer, I saw for myself down there. These people still need intensive enlightenment".

On September 28 the climax was reached. Both parties had firmly declared their positions. Hitler had rudely rejected Chamberlain's last attempts at a rapprochement. Within a few hours Hitler would certainly issue his marching orders, long since prepared for September 30 That was to be our cue.

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Witzleben hurried to the War Ministry. I can still see him returning soon afterward, his features tense, everything about him expressing firm, glad readiness.

"Gisevius, it will soon be time", he said. In a chocked voice he told me how he had persuaded Halder to cooperate with us.

(Halder had even gone to Field Marshal Von Brauchitsch, the then Commander-in-Chief of the army, who had seriously considered whether he should notify Hitler that he would no longer obey him. Witzleben had then had a dramatic telephone conversation with Brauchitsch, had more or less openly hinted what would happen if he did that. Brauchitsch had declared that he would go personally to see Hitler: His decision would depend on the outcome of the interview.)

Crime Of Munich

But we waited for hours and hours, waited in vain. When finally the nervous agony was over, it was "time", it is true—time to call off all our preparations and burn all our plans and proclamations! For at the last moment had come the report that Chamberlain and French Premier Edouard Daladier were again stepping into a plane. And the crime of Munich was perpetrated.

Hitler's insanity and brutality had won all along the line. Even then many people foresaw that Munich would be the first milestone on the road to catastrophe. But the German—and foreign newspapers spoke differently And a successful revolt against a Dictator who had triumphed so dramatically was now impossible.

There is no point today in brooding over how different the world might be if Chamberlain had not made his historic trip. Nor is it helpful to demonstrate—although the story makes a fascinating one—that the British Government was informed of the German rebels' plans and was asked to take a firm stand. It all amounts to one of the tragic missed opportunities of history. But perhaps it is well to keep Munich in mind as a lesson for the future. In the interval, the technique of terrorism has gone ahead so far that there is not much chance in the future of there being conspirators who will urge the anti-totalitarian powers to hold firm. But perhaps they are waiting today somewhere behind some iron curtain.

THROUGH 'INNER VOICE' TO GOD

(Continued From Page 23)

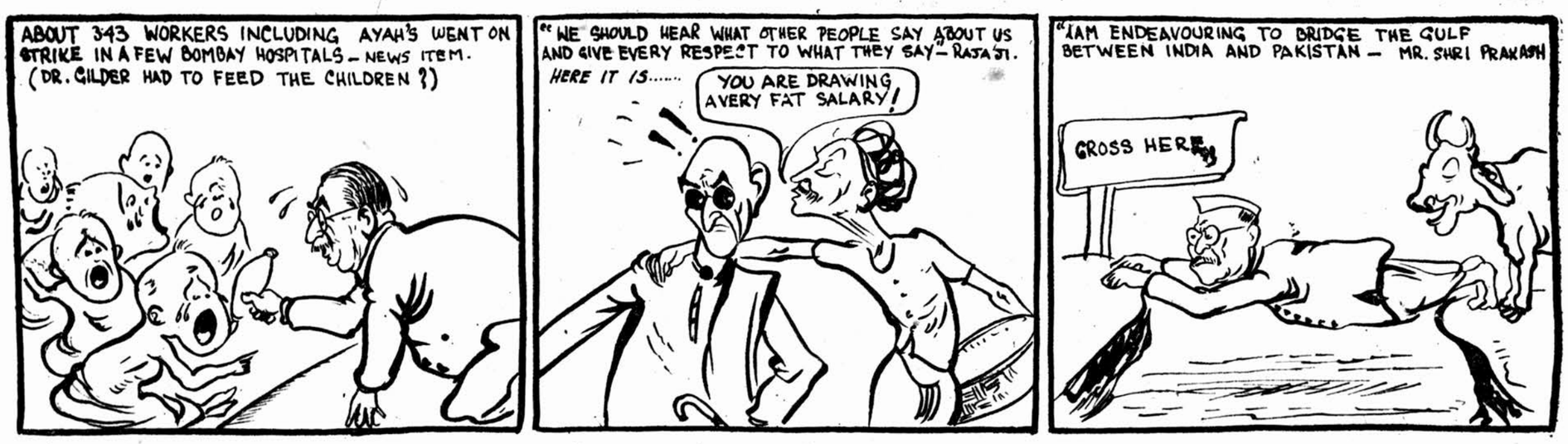
"useful at scavenging. However, usually it was the followers who had to do it, as the Mahatma was so beset by worshipful crowds that he could not get near the work. (He did, however, clean latrines at Lucknow in 1916 for the Indian National Congress when the Untouchables went on strike.) His example at first startled India and then produced undeniable effect throughout Indian society. He could say even in the Nineteen Twenties, when he wrote this book, that the institution of Untouchability was "shaken to its foundations". It is still more shaken today

ABSOLUTE SIMPLICITY

Gandhi was not very much interested in politics, never held a political office and never belonged to a political party. I was told in Dehli that he had only once attended, as a spectator, some meeting of the Legislative Assembly. What interested him was the poverty of his people, and his whole life was spent trying to find ways of helping them. The spinning wheel was revived not—as Professor Toynbee so jocularly supposes—as a substitute for industrialism but to clothe the nakedness of the poor. His organizations for the Untouchables, for village schools, for village women and for agricultural study and improvement were, like the All-India Spinners' Association, the kind of practical activity that really interested him.

It may seem, from a distance, that Gandhi's life, ideas and creations were complex. It is not so. Never has there been a more absolute simplicity. Worldly people always were baffled by Gandhi because he was too simple for them. I have found that when I study any of his acts or thoughts and have explored the complexities to their limits I return every time to something so overwhelmingly simple that it goes beyond reason He obeyed the "inner voice." Socrates, of course, did the same thing, but the "inner voice" only told Socrates what not to do It told Gandhi what to do.

The book now published will, we may hope, familiarize numerous Americans with this humble pure and exalted spirit. It carries as frontispiece a photograph of what Gandhi owned at the time of his death—sandals and spectacles, a book and a bowl, and not much else. Not much but enough.


ABOUT 343 WORKERS INCLUDING AYAH'S WENT ON STRIKE IN A FEW BOMBAY HOSPITALS - NEWS ITEM.
(DR. GILDER HAD TO FEED THE CHILDREN ?)
"WE SHOULD HEAR WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY ABOUT US AND GIVE EVERY RESPECT TO WHAT THEY SAY - RAJAJI.
HERE IT IS.....
YOU ARE DRAWING A VERY FAT SALARY!
"I AM ENDEAVOURING TO BRIDGE THE GULF BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN - MR. SHRI PRAKASH
GROSS HERE

Our Delhi Letter:

From Our Correspondent

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATED LEVY OF SALES TAX

THE following proposals were agreed to at the conference of Provincial Finance Ministers held here last month namely, that no sales duty should be levied on exports to other provinces of the following commodities: Grains and pulses; flour; atta; maida; matches and kerosene.

A ceiling of 3 pies in a rupee should be fixed for the Sales tax on the following industrial raw materials exported from one Province to another: Coal; cement; steel; cotton; and cotton yarn; hides and skins; oil seeds; rubber; minerals and Jute

If the sales tax were levied subject to this ceiling by the Province exporting the material, the Province importing it should not charge any further sales tax, if sold to a registered manufacturer for purposes of his manufacture.

A ceiling of 3 pies in a rupee should be fixed for the sales tax on the following goods exported from a Province: Textiles; plant and machinery. vegetable oil products and sugar. It will be open to the Province to levy a further tax on internal consumption if it so likes.

Luxury Articles

A uniform tax of 1 anna in the rupee (3 pies in the case of bullion and specie) should be levied on the folowing luxury articles, namely Bullion and species, jewellery; refrigerators; motor vehicles; radios and gramophones This tax should be levied at the point at which sales take place to the actual user.

No Province should charge any sales tax on a commodity exported by it if on that same commodity it does not levy a tax on its internal consumption.

No sales tax should be levied on agricultural implements worked by human or animal power.

In the case of commodities subject to multiple point sales tax, the ceiling prescribed above should apply to the total incidence of the tax.

Tax on the sale of goods is a provincial subject. The imposition of the general sales tax in the Provinces of India has been recent development The Madras Government was the first to introduce the sales tax in 1930. It proved such a fruitful and elastic source of revenue that now all the Provinces in India have got a sales tav on goods in one or the other form.

In view of the varying needs the evolution of this source of revenue in the various Provinces has taken place in rather a haphazard fashion and in an unco-ordinated way. This has led to an increasing difficulty not only in regard to inter-provincial trade but also in the planned industrial development of the country. Further, the unco-ordinated levy of sales tax by the Provincial Governments on various important commodities like coal, steel, iron, cement paper etc. the production, distribution and prices of which are controlled by the Centre, has upset the equilibrim of prices so much sought for by the Central Government.

Need For Uniform Policy

The Industries Conference held in December last considered this question and passed the following resolution:

"This conference recommends that the following suggestions be considered by the Central Government in consultation with the Provinces:

(a) That raw materials of vital importance to industry like coal, steel, cement and cotton should be exempt from the sales tax;

(b) That the tax on other industrial raw materials should be low and with uniform rates;

(c) That the taxation of the same material more than once should be avoided; and

(d) That the policies of the Provincial and State Governments regarding the levy of sales tax should be co-ordinated."

It is, therefore, essential that the necessity for evolving a co-ordinated uniform policy is very necessary.

The choice can be stated to lie in order of preference between the following two alternatives:

(1) Centralisation of the administration of sales tax by which the Centre can collect the tax and, with or without keeping certain part of it for itself as collection charges pass on the rest to the Provinces; or

(2) The Provinces may continue to be responsible for the levy and collection of the sales tax but a uniform policy for its levy might be decided in consultation with the Centre.

The question of centralisation of the sales tax was considered in consultation with the Provincial Governments in 1945, but was dropped as the majority of the Provinces were opposed to the idea. It seems however, that the views expressed by the Provinces at that time were more due to the then political set up rather than based on the intrinsic merits of the proposal. At the last Industries conference the consensus of opinion was that it was desirable to co-ordinate the sales policy which should be undertaken by the Centre and some of the Provinces even suggested that the Centre might collect the tax in a uniform manner and distribute the proceeds to the Provinces on an agreed basis. The advantages of centralisation of the sales tax can broadly be stated to be as follows:—

(a) Industry and commerce will be evenly distributed and industrial location aided when instead of plurality of rates in different provinces causing the disintegration of industries by diverting them to the areas with lower tax structure from the areas with a higher structure a single and uniform rate of tax is adopted:

(b) The Centre with an overall picture of the country can exploit the sales tax to a much fuller extent than the Provinces working individually;

(c) It will be more economical when one agency collects the tax than when there are nine collecting agencies; and

(d) It might mean an improvement in the income tax revenue with a PRO TANTO advantage to the Provinces.

Tax-Structure

The tax can be collected by the Centre by adopting a uniform rate single stage tax and splitting the taxable items into

(i) Those on which no sales tax should be levied;

(ii) Those on which the incidence should be low; and

(iii) Those articles of luxury on which the incidence may be comparatively high.

Provinces could be consulted from time to time on all these points and decision to vary the tax-structure taken thereafter.

The proceeds could be distributed to the Provinces on the basis of collection after a suitable deduction has been made for collection charges. The Provinces, however, refused to agree to this proposal

Keeping in view the effects of the unco-ordinated levy of the sales tax in the Provinces, it may be possible to evolve uniformity in the following fields:

General Sales Tax is of two types, single stage and multiple stage sales tax. The single stage tax is designed to tax an article once only no matter how often the article or its components change hands. But a multiple stage tax strikes all transactions so that if a particular article or its components change hands four times it is taxed four times. The multiple tax is a rough and ready revenue producer, but is considered generally to be unscientific and inequitable. In the Provinces in India with the exception of Madras there is a single stage sales tax. All the Provinces with the exception of Madras have recommended that one respect in which uniformity may be achieved would be to adopt a single type tax in all the Provinces of India Moreover, the latest developments in this form of taxation have been towards the single tax type which is considered to be more equitable and more scientific impost. The Canadian, Australia, New Zealand and the British sales taxes are of single type ones.

Sales outside a Province are exempt in the Provinces of Bombay, West Bengal and East Punjab. Madras and U.P. allow a rebate of 1|2 of the tax on sales of inished articles of industrial manufacture. Bihar, Orissa, C.P. & Berar and Assam tax such sales fully. Taxation of sales outside the Province and on non-residents either hampers the trade of a Province or if levied on essentials is considered a grievance that may easily lead to inter-Provincial retaliatory measures. A tax on raw materials meant for export from Provinces like Bihar, Orissa and C.P. to industrial Provinces like Bombay and West Bengal definitely hampers to industry. The ultimate effect of all this means a rise in the prices for the consumers, as none of the intermediaries would be prepared to bear this extra burden.

Exemptions Suggested

The Industries conference has suggested that raw materials of vital importance to industry like cement, steel, coal and cotton should be exempt from sales tax. Cotton at present is exempt from tax in the Provinces of Bombay, Madras, East Punjab and Assam. Coal is exempt in Orissa and Assam only. Provinces, as would be seen, agreed to a uniform rate of three pies on a rupee on these articles.

The Government of West Bengal and Bombay have suggested that articles of luxury like motor cars, radios, refrigerators, jewellery etc. should have a uniform taxation, as, under a non-uniform tax structure,

i) it is difficult to tax such articles, and

ii) there is evasion.

This suggestion was accepted by the Provinces

At present purchases by the Central Government are exempt only in the Provinces of C.P. & Berar, West Bengal and East Punjab. "Apropos," the suggestion to the Provincial Governments recently made by the I & S Ministry asking them to exempt from sales tax all sales made to the I & S Ministry and its regional organisation as a reciprocal measure for the help given to Provincial Government by the Central Government in the procurement of stores at economical rates through their purchasing agencies in Inda, U.K. i& U.S.A. and in the import of agricultural and industrial machinery for the use of Provincial Governments, Provinces might agree that purchases made by the Central Government at least through the I & S Ministry and ordnance factories and other Defence Installations should be exempt from sales tax. No decision was reached on this proposal.

Provincial Methods

Practically all the Provinces levy a sales tax on some of the articles liable to Central Excise Duty. The Provinces of Madras and East Punjab no doubt permit a deduction from the gross turn-over of the Central excise Duty paid, but as there is multiple point tax in one of these Provinces these articles are subject to sales tax in the next series of the sales. Motor spirit is the only article exempt from sales tax in all the Provinces. West Bengal has supported double taxation on the analogy of a similar provision in the tax structure of U.S.A., Australia, France and England. Bombay supported double taxation on the ground that excise duty only tends to equalise the incidence of taxation on certain goods and the levy of a sales tax on them does not place them at a disadvantage in comparison with other goods. It exempts articles which form an appreciable element in the living of an average working class family and considers that the exemption from sales tax of other articles will only result in financial loss to the Provincial Governments without any appreciable financial advantage to the Centre. Taking into account all the considerations it is considered that in addition to petrol, at least articles like sugar matches and kerosene, which are subject to Central Excise Duty but form an appreciable element in the living of an average working class family should be exempt from further taxation in view of the high cost of living. These articles are already exempt in Bombay, West Bengal, C.P. and Assam.

One of the methods suggested for checking the evasion of the income tax is that there should be close co-operation with the Departments administering the sales tax in the provinces and the income tax department of the Centre. This suggestion is still under the consideration of the provinces.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

(Continued From Page 9)

It was announced recently that the B.P.O.A. would hold the Provincial Meet at Poona. But this has been cancelled owing to paucity of entries. Does it mean that our swimmers have no interest in the Provincial Championships? Or is it due to squabbles between ruling cliques that it has failed to rouse any interest among them?

CLASSIFY THEM

There does not seem to be any limit to Table Tennis Tournaments in our City. They are going on all the time and more are being started every year. This shows that this indoor game is gaining in popularity from year to year. It is very welcome indeed. This will help to raise the standard of the game also. It is however necessary that these competitions should be graded, so that the top-notchers may not monopolise all the trophies. A few days ago I had an occasion to talk to Uttam Chandarana India's No. 1 Table Tennis player in this respect. He heartily agreed with my views. But he said that he was almost forced by friends to participate in many tournaments—I suppose with a view to increase their prestige and popularity. The national and provincial associations would do well to classify them debarring top-class players playing in Junior competitions. They must see to it at the same time that the South, North and the Suburbs have each a senior one at least. This is necessary for popularising not only the tournament but the game as well in different parts of the city. I hope they will look into this question ere long.

Short Story

Monsieur Bernard

By Paul D. Petrocochino

Monsieur Jean Bernard, a bachelor and bank clerk, decided to spend his annual holiday at a small village in Savoy. The village boasted of an inn with four rooms. It was clean, and good healthy food was served. Monsieur Bernard had written on the recommendation of a friend a month ahead and had booked his room. He was badly in need of a rest. Work of late at the bank had been strenuous.

He arrived on a summer afternoon and established himself in the small inn. After a wash and brush up he went for a walk. A path led from the village up a hill, at the summit of which was a neat stone building with a green front door and a brass plate on it, bearing the inscription "Clinique du Docteur E. Capuis."

He roamed about for a bit, when a young man opened the front door and walked out. He looked at Bernard and nodded good evening. Bernard replied. The young man looked nervous and eyed Bernard somewhat suspiciously. He then proceeded to walk round the building. Bernard had sat down on a rock and was admiring the landscape when the young man returned.

"Are you a newcomer?" he said.

Bernard nodded in affirmation.

"I am the assistant physician of this clinic" went on the young man, "I guesssed you were a newcomer, otherwise you would not be up here at sunset."

*

"Why?" enquired Bernard.

"I don't know if I should tell you. It's the first time we meet and I admit that at first I thought you suspicious, but walking round the building I managed to have a good look at you. I've changed my opinion. You see, no one ever comes up here, especially when sunset in nearing."

"Oh, how's that?" asked Bernard, rather surprised

"This" replied the young physician "is a private clinic for persons suffering from nervous break downs. I can't say I like my job very much. Dr. Capuis is one of those silent studious men. When he is not looking after his patients, he is reading. Never relaxes. Then there is Madame Trevoie, the head nurse, and two other nurses, old spinsters. Dr. Capuis is against having young and good looking nurses in his clinic. A man cook and two male servants complete our personnel. I sometimes used to go down to the village. It wasn't very exciting as you may imagine. Of course for you it is different; you are here on a holiday or a rest cure, I suppose; you come from a city".

"That is so" replied Bernard.

"I am thoroughly bored here, but I've got to earn a living. When I inherit an old uncle, I hope to set up a practice of my own."

"Tell me" asked Bernard "you first said that you considered me suspicious Why? Then said that you used to go to the village. Why don't you go there anymore?"

The young physician looked embarassed. For a while he did not reply.

"I'll tell you that some other time" he said "I must leave you now and if I may suggest so, I think you had better go back to the village. It's not so healthy up here now that night is coming on. I suppose you are staying at the inn."

Bernard nodded.

"Good, I'll come and see you tomorrow afternoon. I haven't been down to the village for over ten days. I'll call for you at about five o'clock.

Bernard left the hill and descended to the village rather perplexed.

When he reached the village he strolled into the inn which had a small saloon, where wine was served and where the villagers collected in the evening. He sat down and ordered a bottle of wine. The young physician's words had puzzled him. He sat there turning the matter over in his brain, when he caught a fragment of conversation from the table next to him, which made him sit up. The table was occupied by two middle aged men, obviously farmers.

"Another victim again last night" said the first.

z

"It's bad business' replied the other, "the gendarme was telling me this morning that nothing can be discovered. The victims are just found strangled. There is no trace of the murderer".

A third man joined them, and they interrupted their conversation.

Bernard finished his dinner and turned in early.

Next morning the innkeeper's wife served him his coffee and rolls.

"Tell me Madame" said Bernard "what happens up there at the clinic?"

"Ah, Monsieur has only been here one night and he already knows about it?"

"Well, last night I happened to overhear a scrap of conversation by two men sitting at the next table to mine in the saloon".

The innkeeper"s wife put her hands on her hips.

"Monsieur, weird things happen up there at the clinic. It was an old country house Monsieur Delville lived there all alone, with one man servant, when one morning he was found dead, strangled. The police held an investigation. The man servant was of course arrested and tried and it was discovered that...." she touched her forehead significantly. "The place was closed down, of course, for years. No one would take it after the crime, until, last year, Dr. Capuis took it and set up a clinic for neurotics. Since about a month ago every now and again one of the inmates is found strangled in the morning and no one can discover who has committed the crime. It's terrible for us here, a quiet law abiding village," concluded the innkeeper's wife.

"Perhaps one of the inmates" suggested Bernard.

No Monsieur, No. The first time perhaps, but since the first crime, Dr. Simon, that's the assistant physician, takes every possible precaution at night. He locks up all the windows and isolates all the patients. Locks them up in their rooms. The victims are found strangled and their room doors locked."

*

Precisely at five Dr. Simon called and asked for Monsieur Bernard. The young physician suggested a walk and they set off.

"Doctor" said Bernard "I've heard the story about what happens at your clinic."

"Already?" smiled Dr. Simon.

"It's only natural after all, in a small village like this. What is your opinion?".

"I really cannot make it out" answered Dr. Simon. "It's worrying me, and Dr. Capuis is very perturbed It has done him a lot of harm. Every time a crime occurs, one, sometimes two or even three of our patients are taken away by their relatives. Others— those who come for a rest cure— leave on their own accord. One would be justified in assuming that the place is haunted. Dr. Capuis is considering leaving it He has spent a lot of money in repairing it, but he cannot possibly go on like this".

"Come, come, Doctor there is bound to be a solution somewhere. You a physician ought not to think of such things. If I can possibly help in any way, please do not hesitate to say so. I am even willing to come and stay up there for a few days, that is to say if Dr. Capuis agrees".

"Do you really mean that?"

"I am only a poor bank clerk," said Bernard, "but I am very interested in crime. Maybe I will be able to help you."

Dr. Simon promised to tell his superior and to inform Monsieur Bernard next morning.

Next evening, much to the various villagers' bewilderment Monsieur Bernard, suitcase in hand, mounted the hill toward the clinic.

Dr. Capuis received him cordially enough. He was a man of about 55, odd and rather austere, but quite polite.

"So you wish to help us Monsieur Bernard?" he said.

"If I can Doctor, I would be only too glad"

"I've had a room prepared for you on this floor" said the Director of the clinic, and we will take our meals together with Dr Simon and Madame Trevoie.

Dinner that evening was a pleasant function. Dr. Capuis was talkative. Of course, his conversation mainly dealt with his profession, he appeared so engrossed in it. Nothing else seemed to interest him. Dinner over, Dr. Capuis retired early and Madame Trevoie followed after inspecting that all windows were closed and doors locked. Bernard and Dr. Simon remained alone smoking.

"Which is your room, Dr. Simon?" inquired Bernard.

"The one next to yours."

"Would you feel like sitting up with me tonight in my room? I have a feeling that something will happen."

Dr. Simon agreed and the two men went into Bernard's room. The door was left ajar. Each sat in an armchair and waited They agreed to dose in turns.

Three hours went by, three solid silent hours Bernard was just about to take his nap. He had woken Dr. Simon. Stealthy foot-steps were heard in the hall outside. Bernard's room was in darkness. Both men gained the door on tip toe and listened.

The footsteps were slow and rhythmical and suddenly stopped, they appeared to be opposite Bernard's room. The sound of a key in a lock was then heard and the stealthy opening of a door. Bernard pulled Dr. Simon out into the hall. It was a clear starlit night and they distinguished a form entering the room opposite to Bernard's as there was a skylight giving on to the hall

Bernard motioned to Dr. Simon to follow. They stood at the entrance of the room, the door of which had been left ajar. They could hear the footsteps moving in the room and then a gurgling noise. "Lights on" shouted Bernard.

The room was flooded with light and Bernard pounced on a form that was leaning over the bed, the occupant of which a middle aged man was writhing in agony. Bernard, who was a strongly built man, pulled and tugged at the form, but found great difficulty in putting it away, it had grips of iron. There was no other solution if the unfortunate victims's life was to be saved, so he picked up a stool and crashed it on the head of the form leaning over the bed. It fell limply to the floor

Both men rushed up to it. Dr. Simon gasped and Bernard muttered, "Just as I thought all along."

The prostrate man was none other than Dr. Capuis.

"Look after the patient," said Bernard, and Dr. Simon went up to the bed. The patient was fortunately still alive. Madame Trevoie came hurriedly into the room followed by the two nurses. They had been awakened by the noise.

"Dr. Capuis!" they all three gasped, but.."

"Never mind" said Bernard, "see to the patient and I'll explain later."

Bernard pulled out a pair of handcuffs and slipped them on the hands of the prostrate Dr. Capuis.

An hour later, Bernard Dr. Simon and the three nurses sat in Dr. Capuis' office. It was about 2 in the morning.

*

"Allow me to introduce myself" said Bernard "my name is Dr. Emile Vaudin of the Medical Jurisprudence of the Surete. We had heard of these weird crimes up here, and I decided to come and investigate for myself, unassisted. If I came in my official capacity there would be a hue and cry. Villagers are curious. they would have probably spoilt my game. So I decided to come as Monsieur Bernard a bank clerk on holiday. Before coming I collected all the necessary data. Monsieur Delville's servant who strangled his master was according to our records a homicidal maniac he was Dr. Capuis' brother he is dead now, actually strangled himself in the clinic he was confined in after his crime. We traced the family records and discovered that Dr. Capuis likewise had tendencies in that direction, although he never manifested them. Possibly hereditary because their grandfather had died a raving lunatic. Possibly Dr. Capuis chose this profession, fearing that he too might be afflicted. Only on one occasion did he manifest these tendencies, when as a medical student he had a row with another student. They fought and he attempted to strangle him. Others intervened and nothing more was mentioned. Apparently when he established himself here, his brother's crime weighed on his mind and that explains why he was always studying in his spare time. The whole affair had become a monomania with him and he committed these crimes without knowing what he was doing, just as his brother strangled old Monsieur Delville. When he comes to, he will have to be transferred to another clinic this time as a patient. I must ask you all not to mention my identity I'll telephone for my car and have Dr. Capuis transferred. You can justify his absence as you like. I will stay on for a few days as Monsieur Bernard and then leave likewise as Monsieur Bernard".

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

(Continued From Page 7)

it as parts than to try to dispose of it complete.

The experienced gangs can take a car completely to bits in under seven hours. Tyres, cushions, tools, dynamoes and the other parts all command a ready sale and are soon disposed of through legitimate traders. The chassis and the engine block—with altered numbers—are offered to scrap metal firms for melting down.

By far the vast majority of car thefts are due solely to the owner's own carelessness

If you make a habit of parking your car in lonely thoroughfares you must expect it to be stolen. The safest way is always to park it in one of the special parking places which has an attendant. The attendant will give you a receipt for your car and will hand it over only to the person who produces that receipt.

And don't forget to fit your own private garage with a stout lock and some strong bolts. Many a car owner has lost his vesicle to a gang of thieves who opened the garage doors quietly a night and who pushed the car several hundred yards down the road before starting the engine.

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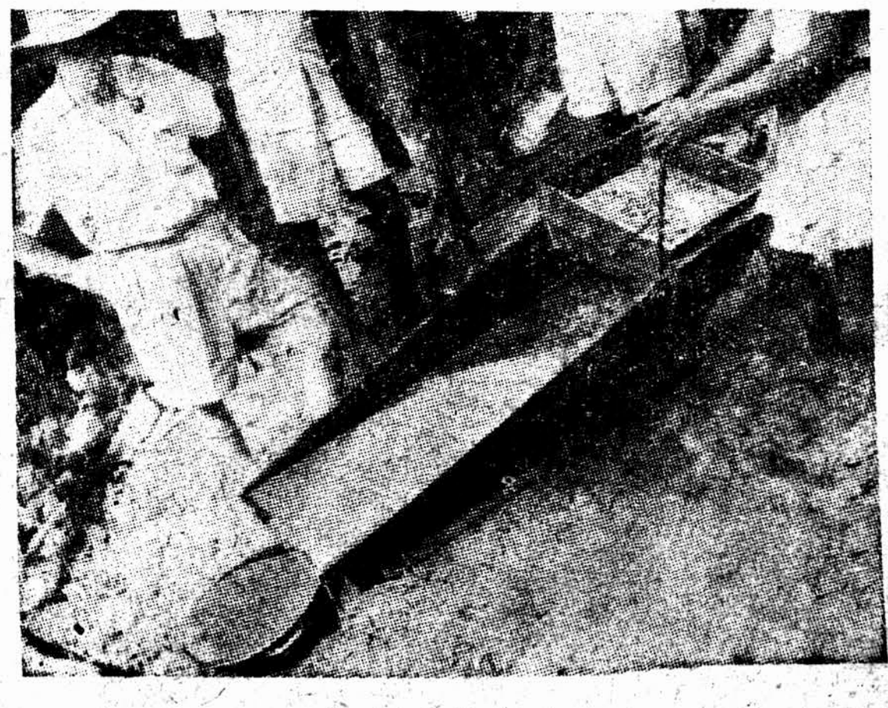
TROPICAL TREASURE HUNT

(1)

(2)

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN NIGERIA IS IN FULL SWING.

The Nigerian Government encourages prospecting in gold by private companies, but for difficult areas Special Exclusive Prospecting Licenses are ometimes required which are being granted subject to the company undertaking to carry out the aerial survey and geological mapping of the area. The Ilesha-Ife goldfield lies beneath difficult forest country, and has not been reopened to prospectors except on these special terms.



(3)

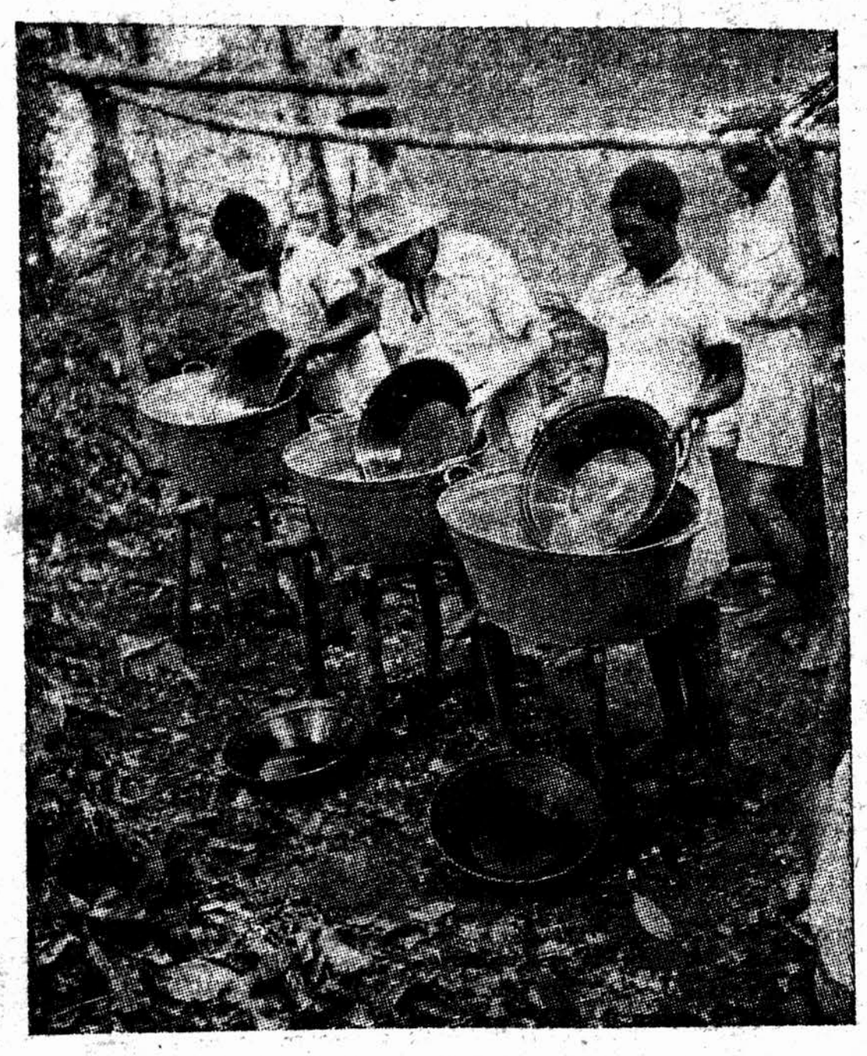
(1) First a spiral auger is driven into the earth to a depth of about 5 ft. It is then withdrawn and the soil sticking to it is examined for traces of gold.

(2) A casing or shaft for the drill is then driven into the hole made by the auger and rammed home with a 240 lb. log.

(3) Rocking the samples from the pumps.

(4) Panning the sample from the "rocker" in gold pans.

(5) Night watchmen keeping vigil in thickest jungle goldfield.



(4)

(5)

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